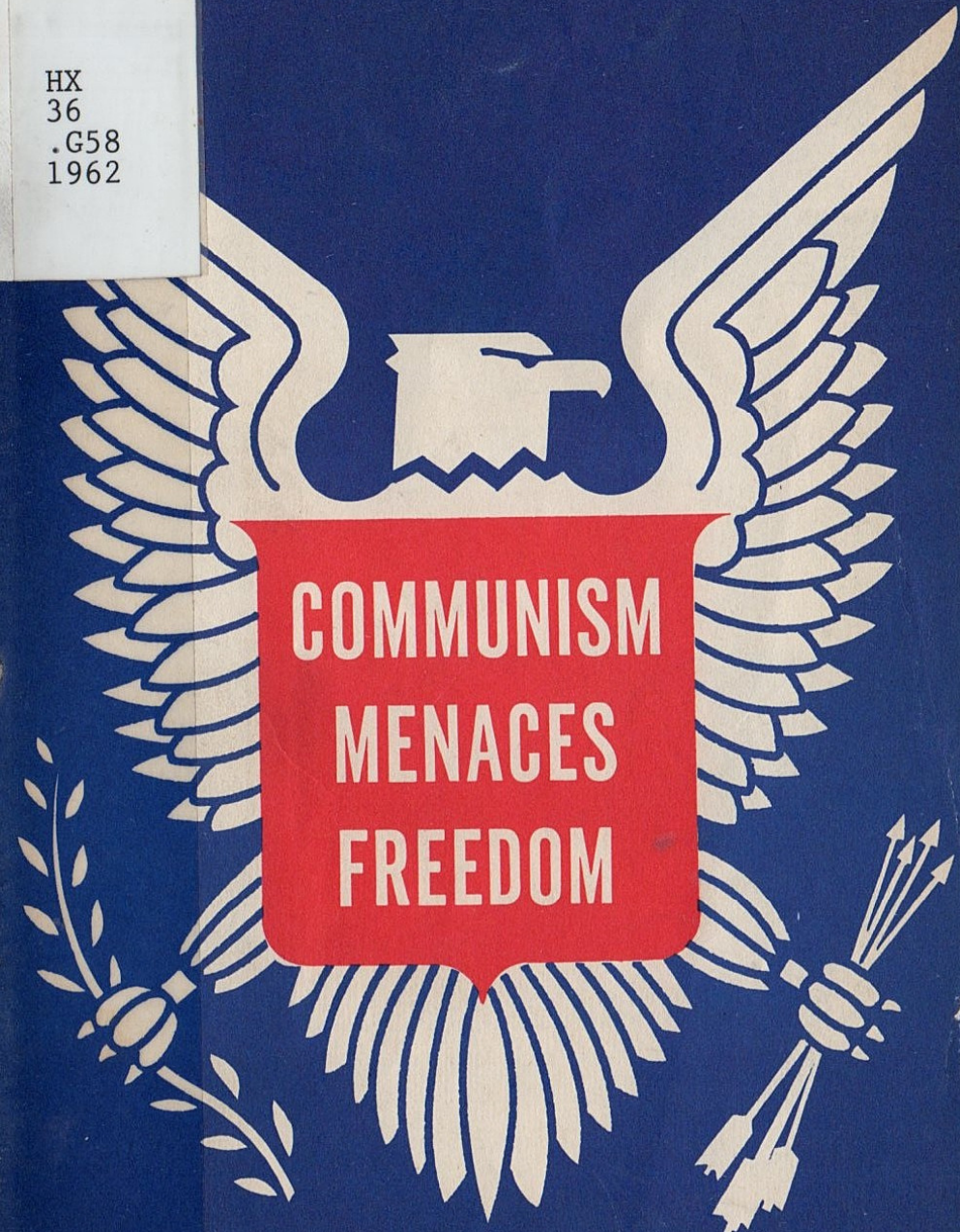


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**COMMUNISM
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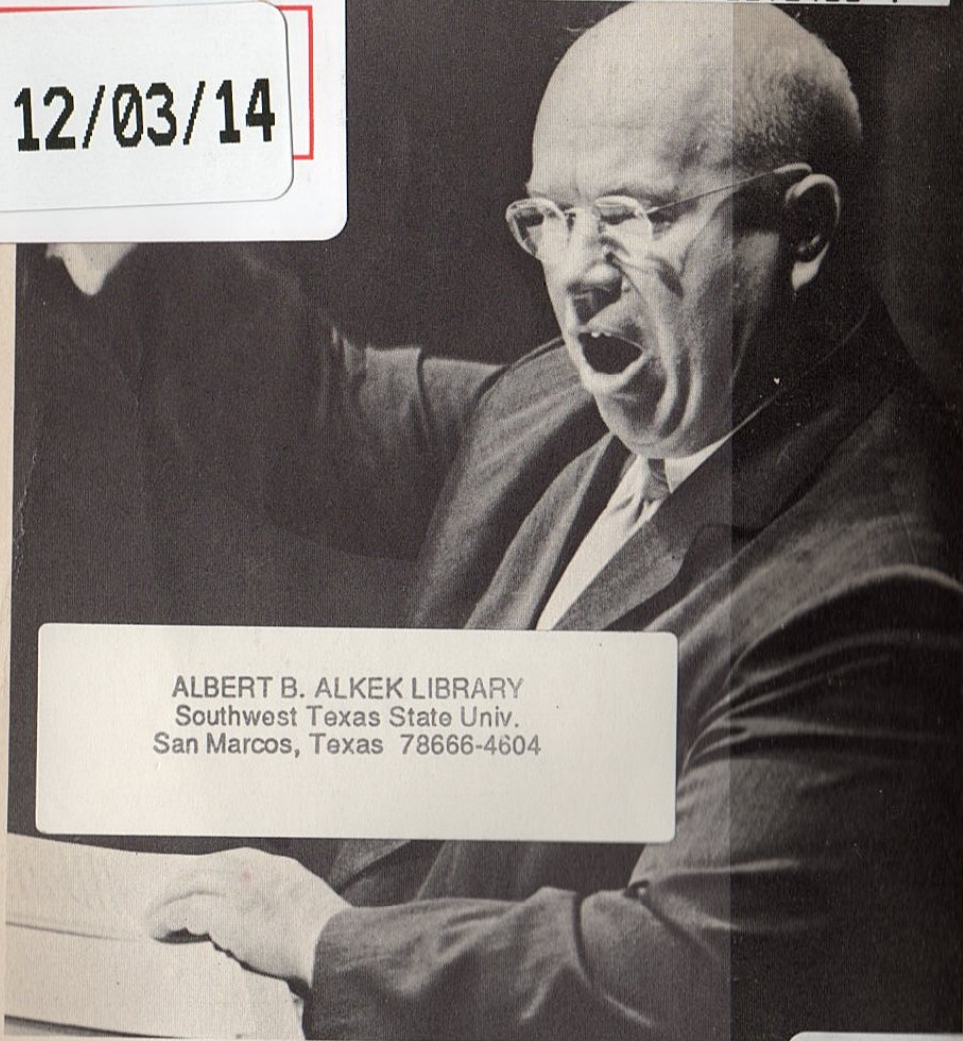
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"Whether you like it or not,
history is on our side.
We will bury you!"

—NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

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COMMUNISM MENACES FREEDOM

BY

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THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY
SOUTHERN JURISDICTION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1733 16TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

COMMUNISM MENACES FREEDOM has been prepared and published by The Supreme Council to emphasize the present dangers from communism facing our country. Additional copies of it and of our other four booklets—OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS; THE ROAD TO FREEDOM; CHURCH AND STATE and OUR U.S.A.—are available at the nominal price of 15 cents each; 500 or more 10 cents each. Orders should be accompanied by check or stamps and addressed to

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PREFACE

THE PURPOSE of this little book is to help make untrue the Khrushchev prophecy that the "United States is living out the last years of its greatness," and his threat that he "will bury us."

We all know that this country constitutes a mighty roadblock in the highway to the Communist dictator's goal of world domination, and that he must destroy this citadel of freedom before he can accomplish his purpose. We also know that he and his Communist conspiracy have a long record of cruel aggression, coercion and terrorism against their own people in Russia, China, Southeast Asia and the satellite countries of Eastern Europe, all of whom they have crushed and put into merciless slavery and degradation.

We believe that when the people of this great Republic of the United States of America come to an understanding of the aims, purposes and strategy of these vicious Masters of Deceit, as J. Edgar Hoover so aptly described them, and they compare their happy condition under freedom with what they would suffer under communism, they will throw up an impregnable wall of moral, spiritual and physical resistance against which our enemies cannot prevail.

The people must also understand that the war between communism and freedom cannot be settled by a treaty or agreement, because the Russian and Chinese dictators and their Communist Party are utterly devoid of moral responsibility, and their theory and practice is that promises are like pie crusts—made to be broken. They have cold-bloodedly violated every treaty or agreement they have ever made, if it was to their interest to do so. As General Douglas MacArthur so well says ". . . there can be no substitute for victory." Therefore, the war will be long and hard, and will require sacrifice and endurance.

The Supreme Council proudly contributes this little book, "Communism Menaces Freedom" along with its recent publication "Our U.S.A." to this wall of resistance to the Communist dictators who would put us in the slave pens behind the Iron Curtain. These booklets should be carefully read. One stresses the dangers of communism, the other recounts the political, economic and social achievements of the United States and reawakens devotion to those ideals of freedom that make this nation great.

LUTHER A. SMITH, *Sovereign Grand Commander*

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Communism Menaces Freedom *Raising the Red Flag*

Let us remember that revolutions do not always
establish freedom. —MILLARD FILLMORE

THE GUNS OF REVOLUTION

IN 1917 the heavy curtain of history rumbled down on one of the world's great tyrannies. The Communists were not even on the stage when it fell, and had played no part in the disintegration of the Romanoff dynasty which had begun a dozen years before when the Russian navy was annihilated and 60,000 of the nation's soldiers fell in one fateful battle of the War with Japan. Disaster fell at home as well as at the front; there was

famine, and domestic affairs were dishonestly and ineffectively administered.

On January 22, 1905—"Red Sunday"—starving Russians appeared before the palace of the Tsars to recite their woes to the one they affectionately referred to as the "Little Father of all the Russias." They were met by Cossacks, hard riding cavalymen who used their whips on the mass of pleading citizens. Then the palace guard fired into the crowd, cutting down de-

fenseless men, women and children. There was no audience with the Tsar.

The situation was different in March, 1917, when the Romanoff despotism received its final blow. The workmen who massed to voice their discontent to the Tsar at that time were not defenseless. Soldiers, some of them stragglers from the German-Russian line moving stubbornly toward Petrograd in World War I, came to the rescue of the workers and drew their guns against the Government.

Tsar Nicholas II abdicated in favor of his brother, who refused the honor. Out of the chaos that followed emerged Alexander Kerensky, Prime Minister of what was called the Second Provisional Government, an attempt to create a democratic type of administration in a country that had never known one.

Kerensky's moderate policies were not to the satisfaction of a man named Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, alias Nikolai Lenin, who created a new dictatorship that not only holds Russia in its thrall today, but threatens the entire world as well.

THE RUSSIAN HERITAGE

Jenghiz Khan, described by historians as "the most terrible scourge that ever afflicted the human race,"

led, about 1220 A.D., an invasion into what is now the USSR. Neither he nor the hordes who followed him from Mongolia and other points in the Far East to settle on the steppes of the Ukraine and the Caucasus brought with them any Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, ideals of government by the people and, most ill-boding of all, no traditions of the worth and dignity of the individual human being to pass on to those descendants who are so prominent a segment of the present Soviet State.

The ruthlessness of the early Russian Government is memorialized in the titles of its despots. Ivan the Terrible (1547-1584), first of the Russian monarchs to assume the state designation of Tsar, is best known for his cruelty.

The greatest of the Tsars was Peter the Great, who reigned from 1682 to 1725. Peter, who founded the great city named after himself, obtained for his nation outlets on the Black Sea and the Baltic, built a navy and traveled through Europe for the purpose of learning about life there. He brought back to Russia with him skilled workmen and professional people to help "westernize" his country.

The Oriental type of civilization imported by the Tartars still obtained, and the nobles and church-

men resented the plan of Tsar Peter to make a European nation out of Russia. They rebelled and the army revolted. Upon his return from his travels, Peter proceeded to mete out punishment. He had 1000 or more of his subjects put to death.

Tsar Peter, however, did much for Russia economically and socially. Politically, he advanced it little. At his death the Russian Government itself was still an absolute monarchy of the Oriental type established in 1613 when Michael Romanoff began the dynasty that was to bear his name until 1917 when it abruptly ended with the abdication of Nicholas II.

The court of the Romanoffs was often brilliant, often corrupt, sometimes both, but always ruthless. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that the Russian people in 1917, convinced that the "bad old days were gone forever," were jubilant when a Provisional Government that followed the abdication promised an end to more than three centuries of oppression. Indeed, it might be said that all the freedom loving peoples of the world figuratively breathed a sigh of relief at this turn of events. At this point in the drama of Russian history actor Nicolai Lenin, literally from the left wing, stepped on a stage that might have been set for the Middle Ages.

LENIN'S RISE TO POWER

A brief word is in order concerning the preparation of Lenin for the role he was to play. Born April 22, 1870, of Tartar ancestry, near the Volga River, he was the son of a school official and received an excellent education, including study of the law, in the practice of which he failed. He came early under the influence of the writings of Karl Marx, German advocate of violent revolution to establish a world-wide dictatorship of the "working class."

When Lenin's older brother was hanged in 1887 for complicity in a plot to assassinate Tsar Alexander III, Lenin decided to make his life purpose the advancement of Marxian economic theories and their application through violence wherever he considered it feasible. He published and distributed revolutionary literature for which he was exiled to Siberia. When he had served his time there, he went to Germany in 1900 and later to Switzerland. Thus, neither Lenin nor his supporting actors, Trotsky and Stalin, fellow-students of Marxian doctrine and exiles because of the promotion of it in Russia, were even in the theater when the latest act in the play began.

It is worth emphasizing that communism played little or no part in lifting the galling yoke of the

Romanoffs from the Russian people. The short-lived revolution that resulted in the capitulation of the Romanoff despots and the attempt to establish a democratic type of government was mounted by what the Communists derisively called the bourgeoisie—property owners, employers, capitalists, professional people, and some of the nobility. The part of the Communists was to destroy the Provisional Government established by these Communist-hated classes—the only attempt at self-rule ever experienced by the Russian people.

In a democratic gesture the Provisional Government had invited the political refugees from the Romanoffs to come back home, and had pledged the support of Russia to the Allies against the Central Powers in World War I. The German General, Erich Ludendorff, hoping Lenin would somehow get the Russians off the Eastern Front so he could move to the West the German soldiers in position there, whisked Lenin and some of his aides across Germany in a sealed railroad car. Thus Lenin made his way home through Sweden and Finland; Trotsky returned from New York City; Stalin came back from his Siberian prison camp, and the three Communist "greats" were soon to unite in crushing the Provisional Government. A quick look

at the way they established such a government illustrates the Communist techniques of action.

Trotsky's task was to organize and arm the members of the Communist groups that these three stalwarts had helped to gain a foothold in the nation. Upon his return, Lenin was welcomed by the Russian people as one the Provisional Government had saved from banishment. Far from expressing gratitude for this kindness, Lenin, working with Trotsky in a campaign of deprecative oratory, thundered against the democratic ideals of the new system which the Provisional Government was trying to build.

Stalin, a good writer, used pamphlets to blast it. The three of them called for the removal of the leaders of the Provisional Government and for a dictatorship of the proletariat. Their slogan was "Bread, Peace and Freedom," three of the good things of life it would be difficult to hold in contempt at any time, and certainly not at a time when Russian casualties were mounting to 8,500,000 men in a war they were losing, when the people were not sufficiently fed, and where the land was held largely under feudal tenure.

The Communist campaign was swift—if not certain. It began in November, 1917. The first step was

Lenin's order to Trotsky to have his soldiers fire on the Winter Palace where the officials of the Provisional Government had established themselves after Tsar Nicholas II had abandoned it.

A HOPE FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT FAILS

The Provisional Government, consistent with its plans for government by the people, had set January 18, 1918 for the meeting of a representative assembly elected by the citizens. Most of the delegates elected were opposed to a dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin knew he could not depend upon them for support. He created his own "Congress of Soviets," members of which were recruited from Communist groups. He boldly proclaimed this Congress the true assembly of the people. When the delegates chosen in the election held by the citizens under the terms of the Provisional Government took their seats on the above date, they looked down the barrels of rifles of the Red Guard. They dispersed and the "Soviet Congress" took its place. The Russian plan to build a free government was dead.

Such a decisive coup in a period of less than three months was possible only because of these facts: The first "soviet" in 1905 was organized by the Mensheviks and the Socialist Revolutionaries. The Pe-

trograd Soviet in 1917 was organized by dissatisfied workers and mutinying soldiers. Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and their Communist colleagues had been working for years, either at home in Russia or from exile or prison, to create "soviets," councils of workers, peasants, and other dissident groups who were one day to be the basis of a Communist regime. By the time of Lenin's return, Communist party members had infiltrated labor unions, educational institutions, economic, social, professional and cultural associations and the government itself.

When Lenin came to the helm, he had his first opportunity to repudiate an international agreement. He called the Russian army home and ended Russia's part in the war through the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Central Powers, March 3, 1918, by which Russia agreed to evacuate Finland and the Ukraine and to surrender Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and part of the Caucasus territories occupied by 62,000,000 people—lands in which were located the bulk of the mineral riches of the empire. In addition, Lenin promised to pay the Central Powers \$1,500,000,000 in indemnities.

Thus the "contributions" of Lenin and his fellow Communists to their country was to give away

do if nothing good
come out of the Revolution

a third of it and to re-establish a dictatorship as onerous in many ways as that of the Romanoffs. The first "contribution" was negated in part when the Allies won World War I without help from Lenin and gave him a chance to declare the treaty of Brest-Litovsk null and void.

After a secret meeting of Communists in the town of Ekaterinburg beyond the Ural Mountains, Tsar Nicholas II, his family, and several of his staff were shot and their bodies burned.

CHINA, TOO

The next nation of great population to create a Communist government was China. Like Russia, it had been ruled for centuries by absolute monarchs. Revolution came to China in 1911, when the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown and a Republic established.

Much credit for the success of the revolution and for the creation of the Republic of China goes to Sun Yat-sen, sometimes referred to as "the George Washington of China." Educated in Hawaii, where he came in contact with Western culture, he devoted his life to the modernization of his country. Sun Yat-sen organized the Peoples Party, called the Kuomintang, upon which the short-lived Republic of China was based. The Peoples Party sought and received guidance



DR. SUN YAT-SEN

from the Russian Communist Party. Communists soon infiltrated the Kuomintang, and attempted a counter-revolution which was opposed by Chiang Kai-shek.

The Communist Party of China was formally founded in 1921 at Shanghai under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, who the year before at Peiping University had been influenced by the writings of Karl Marx. Ten years later a "Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic" was set up. President of this government was Mao Tse-tung who became the Lenin of China. Mao and Chiang thus came into a conflict that plunged China into the chaos of years of civil war. Chiang was forced to retire to Formosa with the National Government and his army. Mao is in supreme command of the present Chinese Soviet Government, which has brought poverty, hunger and misery to more than 500,000,000 of the world's people.



MARX



ENGELS



LENIN

What is Communism?

... the Communists everywhere support revolutionary movement against the existing social and political order of things.

—THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

KARL MARX

IN 1853 a representative of the London police visited the two-room home in one of the cheapest slums in the city where lived a man and his family in utter squalor. The police agent's oft-quoted report of conditions he found is classic: "There is not one clean or decent piece of furniture in either room, but everything is broken, tattered and torn, with thick dust over everything and the greatest untidiness everywhere.... Sitting down is quite a dangerous business. Here is a chair with only three legs, then another, which happens to be whole on which the children are playing at cooking."

Piled on an oilcloth covered table were manuscripts, books and newspapers, children's toys, broken cups, dirty spoons and a sewing kit. On this table the family ate when there was food, which was restricted to bread and potatoes for weeks at a time. To obtain even that it was sometimes necessary to pawn clothes, even the children's shoes.

The head of this household was born into a family of scholars at Trier, Prussia. He himself had a Ph.D degree from the University of Jena. The man's name was Karl Marx, at the time a correspondent for the *New York Tribune*, and copious writer of articles on phi-

doesn't speak
to topic

losophy and economics. He may have considered his presence in London temporary. He had been banished from his homeland, and expelled later from France and Belgium to which he had gone successively for refuge. Five years before (1848) in collaboration with Frederick Engels, German-born son of a well-to-do textile manufacturer, then living in Manchester, England, he had written a statement called *The Communist Manifesto*, a plan to cure the world's economic ills.

It may have been ironical that a man who lived in such penury as Karl Marx should give advice to all for the prevention and cure of poverty. It was not incomprehensible that his collaborator should be Frederick Engels, whose father's textile industry offered perhaps many types of labor abuses, and many real reasons for poverty and despair that characterized manufacturing during the early days of the industrial revolution.

TIME MARCHES ON!

It has been 114 years since *The Communist Manifesto* made its appearance. Some of the theories upon which it was based were not then, and certainly are not now tenable; many of the economic ills

it was advanced to cure no longer exist; most of the social and political conditions that were background for the document have faded into history.

SOME THEORIES

In the mid-nineteenth century, a common philosophic explanation of social conditions and social change was that they are wholly determined by their material environment. This force which shaped the destiny of man was referred to as "historical materialism" or "economic determinism." Karl Marx chose this as his basic theory of communism. According to his interpretation of history men are the victims of their material environment, especially of the processes of material production.

Obviously the physical environment of man has played an important role in his history, but a little reflection makes clear that quite often man has conquered his environment, changed it, or adjusted himself to it without frustration of his aims and ambitions. Irrigation waters the desert. Bridges span rivers. Ships sail the seas. Bulldozers raze the hills. Engineers deflect rivers. Man is quite at home in the air, and is now reaching out into space. Whoever

attributes whatever has happened to man solely to matter and its interactions ignores the magic of the human mind, the influence of scientific discoveries and inventions, the power of religion, of man's spiritual beliefs and aspirations, of his loyalty to his fellows, of his patriotism, and his determination to promote the welfare of others along with himself and to secure justice and freedom for all. These non-material achievements, ambitions and qualities have often far outweighed the handicaps and obstructions of unfavorable environment and greatly contributed to man's prosperity and happiness.

Another assumption of Marx and Engels was that human progress has been due to eternal struggle between two classes, the exploiters and the exploited—the oppressors and the oppressed. At the time the *Manifesto* was written, they found these two classes to be the capitalists who owned and managed the means of production, and the workmen whom the capitalists employed; in other words, the owners and the workers, called in the *Manifesto*, respectively, the bourgeoisie and the proletarians. Marx and Engels claimed that the state, laws, morals and social institutions are determined by the means of

production and are designed to preserve the interest of the ruling class. They advocated the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the workers and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. This proposal seems more like a stroke for revenge than a move toward economic and social justice. It is difficult to make a case for it on any other grounds than that "turn about is fair play"—a temporary step at best.

SOME EVILS

When Marx and Engels wrote *The Communist Manifesto*, the transition from handwork by individuals in their own homes or shops to machine production in factories, called the industrial revolution, was accompanied with much hardship and abuse of laboring people. Many laborers who had worked as artisans on their own could no longer sell their products because machines could produce the same things so much more cheaply than they could be made by hand. Since one man in a factory in a given time could often turn out 20 times as many articles as a man could make at a workbench, there were many unemployed workers. This gave the employers a chance to cut wages. Even women and children, who would work for less wages than men, were

added to the factory labor force. During the half-century of what might be referred to as the change-over from hand to machine work, the number of males in factories increased 53 percent; the number of females increased 221 percent. Twelve to fourteen hours was sometimes the length of the working day. Some factories ran seven days a week. The exploitation of children and the abuses of child labor began. Children could often operate the machines as well as adults, could be employed at the lowest wages of all, and were sometimes compelled by physical force to increase their output and to labor under the most unhygienic conditions to the detriment of their health.

Men who could build factories and equip them with machinery became the "capitalistic class" which Marx and Engels and their fellow Communists would wipe out of existence. Those who were employed in the factories became the "proletarian class" which Marx and Engels would elevate to dictatorship.

The great evils of the period of transition from hand tools to machines are eliminated or vastly ameliorated—no thanks at all to the Communists. Child labor laws pro-

tect children and youth in all industrial nations and are particularly stringent in the United States which the Communists of the world count their "number one target."

Today's workman in the USA enjoys the benefits of unemployment compensation, compensation for accidents incurred in line of duty, paid sick leave, annual vacations with pay, seniority rights and the protection of minimum wage laws. The average working week is under 40 hours in length. In a few cases it has been reduced to 25 hours. Moreover, when workmen feel that their wages are too low or other benefits inadequate, they have a right to strike for new terms, a right not enjoyed in the Communist countries of the world.

Indeed, the line of demarcation between the capitalist and the workman in our country grows less sharp each year. An estimated 20,000,000 Americans own corporate securities—many of them wage earners who purchase stocks or bonds in the corporations for which they work, or other corporations. Many millions of other workers own government bonds, hold life insurance policies, own their own homes or other property, maintain savings accounts in banks,

Only 2 percent of the population

and invest in building and loan associations. Thus the workman becomes a capitalist, too. On the other hand, many thousands of those who would be classified as capitalists by any definition are also wage or salary earners.

The United States of America (USA) has not achieved perfect economic justice, but it is advancing toward it continuously at a far faster pace than any Communist nation is moving.

REVOLUTION "IN THE AIR"

In 1848 Europe was rife with revolution. The call to arms of Marx and Engels was quite in key with the political strife and violence of those years.

"The Communists . . . openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite?"

—*The Communist Manifesto*

When Marx and Engels advocated "the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions," they

meant "all existing social conditions." It was their contention that the forms of government, the laws, morals, ethics, the institution of marriage and the family, private property, religion and education, were created and controlled by a dominant capitalistic class to suppress and exploit the workers and compel them to serve the interests of capitalism. These must be crushed at once, by force, through violent and bloody revolution. The Marxists have no place in their philosophy for evolution, for orderly change, for gradual and peaceful social and economic improvement sought and supported by and for all the people through a form of government in which all the people have a part. The road to communism was to be one of violent destruction of all the guides for human behavior that had been developed through centuries of experience to give recognition to the worth and dignity of the individual human being and to his right to secure his freedoms.

Not only were the social and economic institutions to be utterly wiped out, but those who raised a voice against the annihilation of these institutions were to be liquidated. Individuals who dared to "deviate" did so at the peril of

a bit sentimental for the 19th century

their lives. Communism was to be instituted by a reign of terror.

Parts of this ambitious program enunciated by Marx and Engels have collided with the stone wall of common sense built by proletarians as well as bourgeoisie. Opposition arises in some countries which have espoused communism. Leaders of the party have had to spend much time in reinterpretation of some of the pronouncements of Marx and Engels. After each Party Congress of the Soviet Union the members of the Presidium have gone into secret council to decide what is "correct," or to advance the schedule set for the attainment of full communism—a blessed state which Nikita Khrushchev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union announced at the 22nd Congress, in October 1961, could not be achieved by them for twenty years. In the meantime, the soft stops are pulled on such Marxist doctrine as inevitable war. A current case is Khrushchev's temporary compromise of "peaceful co-existence," for the contention of both Marx and Lenin was that true communism cannot be established without a "series of frightful collisions." Another tactic is to substitute for those violent conflicts a continually crisis-creating cold war.

At present, the main military action being undertaken by the Soviet Union is to lend a hand in the "liberation" of colonies and to increase and strengthen the rebellions that plague some of the smaller countries of the world.

It is worthy of note that in some countries the Communists have so far departed from the revolutionary principles of Marx that they seem to be taking the parliamentary approach to the capture of governments through increased Communist representation in their parliamentary bodies and sometimes by forcing compromise upon the existing government as presently they are doing in Italy.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

"... the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the simple sentence: Abolition of private property."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

The capitalists are the hated first target of those who would establish communism. Capitalists own property, property that draws income, saves the expenditure of income, or produces something that draws income. To destroy the capitalist, therefore, all property must be taken over by the state.

"The proletarians... have nothing of their own to secure and to fortify; their mission is to destroy all previous securities for, and insurances of individual property."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

The individual ownership of property is the very heart of the system of free enterprise upon which our country has built the richest and soundest economy in all history. In this economy the individual is rewarded for his energy, his ingenuity and his thrift. Those qualities are by no means characteristic solely of Americans. They are the endowment of free people everywhere and have made possible the spirit of competition which has been fundamental to progress since life of any kind began on earth. Biologically, competition in geologic ages was a ruthless, cruel struggle as a result of which the fittest survived. Time tempered the harshness of competition, but it persisted as a principle of progress until it became a contest for the survival of the most effective individual effort, the best human qualities, and the highest political and social ideals of men. A key principle of progress that has demonstrated its importance for millions of years in the "upward climb" of life to the state of high

civilization enjoyed by man today is not likely to be negated merely by a manifesto or the ukase of a dictator.

Ownership of property came as one kind of recognition for the degree and quality of effort expended. It has not only been a firm contribution to our own country's highest standard of living of any nation; it is the backbone of the self-reliance, the independence, and the sense of responsibility which has elevated not only the material but also the spiritual status of the citizens of the United States.

As we have said, energy, ingenuity and thrift characterize peoples other than the American people, but these qualities have been especially strengthened in the course of this nation's history by example, by experience and by precept. They are instilled and encouraged from childhood. In the woodland clearings of the pioneers who conquered a wilderness, all of these qualities were a stern necessity for existence itself; in the homely axioms of the early American philosophers, their importance was hammered home. "Plow deep while sluggards sleep; you will have corn to sell and some to keep;" "A penny saved is a penny earned;" were not buried in the back pages

oversimplified

not first argument against private property

of Poor Richard's Almanac. These were repeated around the nation's firesides and handed down from one generation to the next as a stimulus to earnest effort. As a consequence, every American youth today can look forward to possession of something that is his very own in which he can take pride and by reason of which he can feel secure.

Opportunities to gain economic independence and security abound in free America. They exist and are employed from the early years of life. Men of ambition, talent and determination have turned a hand to them when, where and whatever they offered. American history is replete with examples of those who reached great success from humble beginnings, as a result of their own initiative and willingness to work on the job at hand. Many a distinguished American first traveled the road to greatness on a newspaper delivery route. Among them were Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman, Presidents of the United States; Fred M. Vinson, former Chief Justice, and Earl Warren, present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Tom Clark, Associate Justice on the same bench; Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-

President, Omar Bradley, famed general and former Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States Armed Forces; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the great publishing company that bears his name; Charles E. Wilson, former President of General Motors Company, and Eddie Rickenbacker, ace flier and Chairman of the Board of Eastern Airlines.

There are no such roads to independence and rich personal rewards for diligence and achievement—opportunities to realize the worth of the individual—in a Marxist state. Every kind of labor from street sweeping to surgery, according to Marxist theory, is rewarded in accordance with the principle, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." Under full communism, labor is a "public duty." This duty performed, the performer repairs to a state warehouse to have his needs supplied. The reward for labor—sustenance. Such a system of barter was long ago discarded by primitive peoples. The American Indians used wampum as a measure of value and a medium of exchange. In fact, the public ownership of all property, equal payment for all kinds of labor, and the barter of labor for the necessities of life are so

*highly competitive society
not yet*

visionary that they have not been put into effect even in the nations that have moved farthest toward communism. Lenin tried without success to have all workers paid the same wages, from himself down to the factory janitor. His successor, Stalin, proclaimed "equal wages for all" but, as we shall see, inequality of wages for workers in the Soviet Union is as great as it is in the capitalistic countries.

In his program for the abolition of private property, from 1929 to 1933, Stalin liquidated, principally by starvation, some 3,000,000 Russian peasants when they opposed the collectivization of their individual farms.

Although the *Communist Manifesto* promised the "abolition of all buying and selling," in keeping with the barter method of payment for labor, the Soviet Union is now doing a brisk trade, both internally and externally, in which both buying and selling are obviously involved.

In the meantime, the Government of Cuba, whose dictator, Fidel Castro, has so hastily plunged into communism that it has had little time to test the practicability of the Marxist doctrine, enacted a law in February, 1962, which may enable it to pass its predecessors

on the march to true communism in the matter of doing away with a money medium of exchange. The new law makes cash practically obsolete in transactions between business and government. The few remaining private businesses and all government enterprises must make "all payments and collections . . . through the agencies of the National Bank."

ABOLITION OF RELIGION

"Religion . . . is the opium of the people."—Karl Marx

Marx considered organized religion a crafty stratagem of the ruling class through which they might call upon a higher authority for justification of their acts of oppression and as a balm with which to soothe the wounds inflicted by the iron heel of capitalistic exploitation. Lenin said: "Religion is a kind of spiritual gin in which the slaves of capital drown their human hope and their claims to any decent human life."

In all of the Communist states the abolition of religion has proved one of their most difficult problems. Some kind of religious worship has been practiced by man since the earliest days of his existence. It is no easy task to eliminate it as a human force by a ukase

before upon Marx!

from a supreme command or even by the sword. Some of the bloodiest battles of world history have been fought in defense of the right of men to worship their own God.

Lenin started out resolutely to abolish religion in the Soviet Union. He loudly pledged the Russians to the support of the materialistic and atheistic doctrines of Karl Marx. His saying "Religion is the opium of the people" is the cornerstone of the Communist point of view in the matter of religion.

Stalin followed Lenin with the overt persecution of all who embraced religion. Toward the end of World War II, he announced the complete liquidation of five so-called republics the populations of which were predominately Christian, Moslem and Buddhist. More than 3,000,000 of these people were deported to forced labor camps or resettled in remote areas.

Nikita Khrushchev, third in line of the dictators of the Soviet Union, said in 1955: "Communism has not changed its attitude of opposition to religion. We are doing everything we can to eliminate the bewitching power of the opium of religion."

Such denunciations of religion were made by these officials in spite of the fact that the Soviet Consti-

tution claims to recognize "freedom of performance of religious cults."

SOME STEPS TO ELIMINATE RELIGION

In the Soviet Union since 1918, thousands of priests, monks, nuns, ministers and mullahs have been sent to forced labor camps or executed in Eastern Europe, thousands of clergymen have been imprisoned, and many executed, upon specious charges of "antistate activities."

Church properties have been confiscated and used as source of revenue to bolster needy public treasuries. From 1921 to 1923, in one Republic alone, 722 monasteries were closed and all their furnishings—religious books, paintings, vestments and other valuables were seized by the government.

People who are openly religious in the Soviet Union are viewed with suspicion by government authorities. Few if any positions offering proper remuneration or prestige are open to them. They are continually under the surveillance of the secret police, and charges are frequently leveled against them on the grounds of "spreading superstition" and "antistate activities." Lenin said: "A

young man or woman cannot be a Communist Youth unless he or she is free of religious convictions."

A continuously maintained anti-religious campaign carried out in the schools and youth organizations seeks to wean the younger generation from religion. The entire state educational system is antireligious in character. A commission of the American Association of School Administrators, visiting the educational institutions of Russia, dared to ask secondary school students about their faith in God. Their queries were met by bursts of derisive laughter.

Despite the professions of the dictators, discrimination, oppression and persecution, religion has not entirely lost its hold upon the people of Russia. There are still churches and cathedrals, but only a small fraction of the number that existed before the Communist Revolution. No legal penalties are being imposed upon the Russian Orthodox Church, which is tolerated on the premise that the religious older generation will die off, and the younger atheistic generation will take its place.

In contrast with the restrictions and oppressions of religious faith in Russia it is only necessary to point out that the first article of the Bill of Rights in the Constitu-

tion of the United States asserts the right of religious freedom, and many decrees of the highest courts have sustained it. In a free country men worship God as they wish at the shrine of their choosing. In a nation like the United States, where there are more than 300 religious denominations, it would be absurd to conclude that anyone or all of them are being used to bolster the prestige or rationalize the right of any economic or social group to exist and prosper.

The American public schools are independent of sectarian influence and control, and the people cannot be compelled to pay tribute to the support of any religious doctrine promoted in private institutions of learning.

ABOLITION OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

"The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

In the thinking of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the family is an institution created by capitalistic society to help maintain its framework, to achieve its ambitions, and to satisfy the greed and personal satisfactions of its members. It, too, must be destroyed along with all

No longer true. Now stronger families

the other institutions and customs by which the bourgeois is reinforced.

The deductions by which they arrive at such a conclusion are false and absurd to the point of madness:

"The bourgeois clap-trap about the family and education, about the hallowed co-relation of parent and child becomes all the more disgusting, the more, by the action of modern industry, all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder and their children transformed into simple articles of commerce and instruments of labor...."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

The language of *The Communist Manifesto* recommending a substitute for the bourgeois family is vague and ambiguous, probably purposely so, since the authors themselves admit that "Even the most radical, flareup at this infamous proposal of the Communists...."

However, there is no doubt that they intended to abolish the family, as is evidenced in the fact that some of the most dedicated Marxists have resolutely tried to do so. The institution of the family was actively discouraged in the USSR for years but the policy was abandoned in 1936.

The mandate for the abolition of the family is, then, another of

the positions taken by the Communist philosophers which has so far been found untenable. Does its complete realization, as does that of other visionary objectives of the *Manifesto* await the state of "full communism" which its present Communist leader expects the Soviet Union to attain in 20 years?

It is quite unlikely that the family will be abolished at that or any other time. It is deeply rooted biologically in the perpetuation of the human race and is the principal institution for the transfer from one generation to the next of the rudiments of human culture. The long period of helplessness of the human infant, quite in contrast with that of the early self-sufficiency of the young in other genera, keeps children with parents over an extended period of time—a tie which makes both survival and the bequest of the human social heritage possible.

Family life has been extolled by free people in poetry and song, from "Cotter's Saturday Night" to "Home Sweet Home." The relationships of the home are the beginnings of the love and regard for others that are the basis of the respect of free people for the worth and dignity of the individual. Without the family, the term, "human brotherhood"—and indeed the concept of the Fatherhood of God, would have little meaning. With-

out it romance would become the first step to a contract, and love merely an adjustment. The human family is a heritage from tribal days of those who are free today and who are determined to remain free tomorrow.

ABOLITION OF THE STATE

"The working men have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not got. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, though not in the bourgeois sense of the word."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

In Communist theory the state is an instrument of oppression of the ruling class, and, therefore, the state is supposed to wither away when a classless society is evolved.

This theory leaves out of consideration the fact that many vicious crimes and disorders that are characterized by the greatest violence and injustice are not at all related to class exploitation and do not involve ownership of property or what the Communists consider the unjustifiable prestige attached to it. It leaves out of consideration also the certainty that if the state were not necessary as an agency to preserve order and settle individual differences through its codes of law

and its courts of justice, it would have essential functions to perform in guarding the health and welfare, maintaining the safety and preserving the fundamental liberties of its citizens. Among the hundreds of such functions are medical research, protection from flood and drouth, provisions for sanitary drinking water, disposal of sewage, regulations for safe highways and their use, and guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of the press and freedom of petition.

In the application of the Marxist theories to systems of government, the Communists have found it impossible to abolish the state on any pretext. In fact, the East German Communist authorities have found it necessary to define sharply even the boundaries of what they consider their state by erecting barriers of barbed wire and concrete blocks and calling upon their troops to walk post at the lines which limit their claim.

Far from abolishing the state, the Soviet Union is using every wile and stratagem to extend it until it embraces all peoples in a world empire over which waves the Red banner of Communist dictatorship.

The loss of the state as a political institution and of the loyalty and devotion to its ideals felt and shown by the people who compose

it would be a great loss indeed to the progress of human civilization.

"I am glad to see that pride in our country and its accomplishments are not a thing of the past. . . .

"I still get a hard-to-define feeling inside when the Flag goes by and I know you do, too. . . . Let us hope that none of us ever loses that feeling."

—Astronaut John H. Glenn, before a joint meeting of the United States Congress.

Inspired by the victories of Bunker Hill, Concord Bridge, Saratoga and Yorktown, by the staunch defiance of ragged troops at Valley Forge, and by the conquest of a wilderness, to a community of interest and cooperation in effort, the people of the United States have scored world-recognized achievements in all the economic and cultural endeavors of the human race. In these achievements they take great pride and have demonstrated their determination to sustain and defend them at any price at such places as Verdun, the Argonne, the Philippine Sea and Okinawa. The freest people of all history have trod the high road to success in patriotic fervor and with undying loyalty to their state. It would indeed be a blow to human advancement to destroy such an institution.

ABOLITION OF MORALITY

"Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it, therefore, acts in contradiction to all past historical experience."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

To the Marxist, morals, ethics, integrity, honor, honesty, are words invented by an exploiting class to indicate certain methods of human behavior which will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the exploiters. A capitalistic society has by law, by the sanction of religion and by education supported these methods of behavior and has exacted obedience to them by the working people. The Marxist proletariat would, therefore, release itself from these chains. An inkling of the standards of conduct approved by communism may be gained from the Communist Party Platform proclaimed by Lenin in 1919 in which he said: "We will use any ruses, dodges, tricks, cunning, unlawful methods, concealment and veiling of the truth." It was Lenin also who said: "Promises are like pie crusts—made to be broken." Pursuant to this philosophy, the course of Soviet history is strewn with the wreckage of broken agreements and treaties, great and small.

"Soviet history is replete with instances of . . . treachery. A United

States Senate report of the study of nearly one thousand treaties showed that in 38 years the Soviet Union had violated agreements with practically every nation to which it had given its solemn, written pledge."

—J. Edgar Hoover

Is it any wonder, then, that the United States and other free nations cannot agree to a moratorium on nuclear testing or a plan for disarmament without regular and unbiased inspections and trustworthy controls of the steps taken to conform to the agreement? Yet the insistence of the United States and Great Britain upon such inspections, at the Geneva Conference on the banning of atomic testing in March, 1962, was rejected with more than mild effrontery by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, as he remarked, "to doubt our word is an insult."

EDUCATION

" . . . In the most advanced countries the following will be pretty generally applicable: Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

With these recommendations of *The Communist Manifesto* the peoples of free nations will not take issue. At this point it is appropriate, however, to state that almost exactly 200 years before the mind

of Karl Marx conceived of free education for all children the most important first step toward it had been taken in the Massachusetts general school law of 1647, and the great American system of free universal education now existing in the capitalistic United States was developed to its present state of high excellence with no thanks at all to communism. It will be recalled also that the bourgeois society of our country has long benefited from just and effective state and Federal child-labor laws.

DICTATORSHIP

"The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties—formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat."

—*The Communist Manifesto*

"We cannot escape history," said Abraham Lincoln. No more could the Russians. The Tsars had for four centuries imposed a dictatorship characterized by ruthless brutality upon a people to whom "freedom" and the "rights of men" were unknown or poorly understood words.

Necks calloused by the yoke bear heavy drafts without distress. It is not surprising, therefore, that the pitiless and revengeful dictatorship which Lenin set about to create in

November, 1917, overpowered every opposition made by people who had never known a government in which they had a voice and who were long inured to the tyrannies of absolute monarchy. The liquidation by Stalin of 3,000,000 kulaks was marked by the same contempt for human life as was manifested by Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great. In banishing political prisoners to the slave labor camps in the cold and barren wastes of Siberia, Stalin was only continuing a practice instituted by the Tsars long before.

The Red Sunday of January, 1905, to which we have called attention, when the guard of the Winter Palace of the Tsars fired on unarmed workmen who had come to petition the "Little Father" for redress of grievances, was practically re-enacted in the suppression of the Hungarians in 1956 when fire from Soviet rifles felled defenseless students. The massacre was fully excused or supported by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The dictatorship established in the Soviet Union is not the dictatorship demanded by Marx and planned by Lenin—a dictatorship of the working people. It is a dictatorship exercised by the Communist Party alone. The shift was made by Stalin who rationalized: "... the dictatorship of the prole-

tariat is in essence the dictatorship of its vanguard, the dictatorship of its party, as the main guiding force of the proletariat."

Thus the destinies of some 200 million people in the Soviet Union are in the hands of the three or four percent of their number who have been accepted into the Communist Party—*dictatorship* indeed!

It will be noted with what difficulty even the peoples who are not blessed with a heritage of the ideals of free self-government have been able to accept some of the more frightening of the Marxist objectives. No nation has ever *voluntarily* adopted communism by a vote of the people.

Can such a government be imposed upon a people whose heritage includes a high respect for justice and freedom and the worth and dignity of the individual human being? The Communists certainly believe that it can. They are employing in all countries of the world, including the United States, every device of espionage, infiltration, subversion, human exploitation and intrigue to gain acceptance for the philosophy of communism and to extend the dictatorship of the Communist Party. Only the determination of the peoples of the free world to preserve and enrich their heritage is adequate safeguard against the menace.



Life Behind the Iron Curtain

THE DICTATORSHIP imposed on the Russian people is exercised through an elaborate structure of government of a dual nature in which the departments of government, executive, legislative and judicial, are paralleled by "congresses" or "conferences" of the party which maintain close surveillance over those government units to which they are respectively assigned. This control is effectively carried out nationally, in each Republic, in each region, and locally, in three ways.

ADVICE, GUIDANCE, DIRECTION

The authority of the party units to act in these ways is officially recognized and accepted. The Supreme Soviet—the national legislative body

of the Soviet Union—for whose "guidance" the All-Union Party Congress is responsible, is purely a rubber-stamp body. During its sessions, which last an average of five days, the members "enact" the measures put before it by the All-Union Party Congress. An illustration is the Law of the Supreme Soviet May 7, 1960: "The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves: Article 1. To approve the measures prepared by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by the Council of Ministers and by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and now being implemented, for the change-over of workers and employees to the seven and six hour day, and for the adjustment of wages."

This adoption of an already prepared measure is in tremendous contrast to the enactment of a law by the National Congress of a self-governing people like the United States, in which a proposed law may be debated, revised and amended over a period of days or weeks by the representatives of the people, who may finally adopt it or kill it entirely, as they wish.

IDENTITY OF PERSONNEL

Perhaps the easiest and most effective means of controlling the action taken in the governmental departments by units of the party is to compose the governmental departments and the controlling party units of the same persons. The outstanding example of this device is Nikita Khrushchev who is both Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The latter is the highest executive and administrative body of the Soviet Union. The decrees of the Council have the force of law. An important agency directly responsible to it is the Committee for State Security (KGB). Its fields are counter-intelligence, intelligence and espionage activities abroad, and domestic secret police surveillance and investigation.

In addition to holding two of the top posts Khrushchev is elected

each year a member of the Supreme Soviet. It is easy to see how a man who wears three such hats is often referred to as the "boss" or the "dictator."

ELECTIONS

Officials of the government are "elected" by vote, and voting is by secret ballot, compulsory and almost unanimous. It was claimed in the March 17, 1962 "election" that more than 99.97 percent of the 140,000,000 electorate voted. These facts are of slight significance, however, as there is only one nominee for each position on the ballot, a nominee chosen or sponsored by the Communist Party. While a voter may vote "no" on one of these nominees, it is estimated from past experience that only 500,000 would do so—a small percentage indeed out of a total of 140,000,000 votes.

The results of such an election serve the purpose of propaganda to show the great unanimity of the citizens. They may also aid the secret police in uncovering "enemies of the state," who disclose their hostility by refusing to vote.

The apparatus of the secret police (KGB) is continuously at work with a network of informers throughout the nation probing into every form of organization in So-

viet society, from city block and factory to offices of the Republics composing the Soviet Union, and even into the national ministries themselves. Arrest by the secret police is tantamount to conviction. The activities of the KGB may be considered in themselves a method of controlling the officials of government to suit the objectives of the Communist Party.

Thus the Communist Party, composed of less than four percent of the population of the USSR, through its congresses, conferences, committees, and the officials which must be chosen from their number is in fact in complete charge of the government at every level, and control in detail the lives of the Russian people. They outline and supervise education; they manage the factories and state farms, deciding what is to be produced and who is to get it; they set wages for all and prices of all commodities. They determine the occupations of the people, the vacations they will receive, the length of the workday and week. They dictate what citizens shall think politically; and in a large measure determine the social and family life of 200 million people.

Life behind the Iron Curtain begins, appropriately enough, in the nurseries, especially for the sons and

daughters of the laboring class, in which mothers enter their children for day care and sometimes full care.

While the Soviet Union has not yet been able to abolish the family as a social unit, it has considerably modified it. Since home and mother and school and family are so inextricably tied together in the lives of children, it is appropriate here to note the position of women behind the Iron Curtain. Women have been completely "liberated" by communism. They are not only housewives who do the work of the home, but, like men, they are expected to hold a job as a public duty in advancing the economy of communism. In this role they not only serve the state; they also contribute to the family income, a welcome aid, since at certain levels one breadwinner is not sufficient to keep the family in food, clothing and shelter. The women labor in steel mills, in lumber camps, in mines and on railroads. They are hod carriers, carpenters, street cleaners, truck drivers and machinists.

It should be noted, however, that the kind of life led by the Soviet housewife depends upon her position in Soviet society. Wives of top government officials, high-ranking officers of the armed forces, lead-

ing scientists, and others of the "upper class" move in different circles from the wives of working men and enjoy most of the comforts and conveniences of the bourgeois homemakers in capitalistic countries.

Women in the Soviet Union have privileged social rank because of the means by which they make a livelihood. They may have office in the units of government, may teach school or practice any of the other professions, such as medicine and scientific research; they may be ballerinas, musicians or artists.

Nearly half of the employed persons in the Soviet Union are women. Those of this number who work in labor occupations for a specified number of hours per day and who cannot make other provisions for the care of their children may put them in state nurseries, where life and school and indoctrination in the Communist way of life begin.

The nursery schools are maintained near the mills or factories where the mother works and are usually financed by the industry in which she is employed, although they are operated under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. Usually, the mother brings her child to the center at 7:30 a.m., and calls for it at 5:30 p.m. In the state nurseries that operate on a

24-hour basis, children may be left from 7:30 a.m. on Monday until Saturday afternoon and then taken home for the weekend.

An innovation sponsored by Khrushchev in 1956 provides for boarding schools, enrollment in which is expected to reach 2,500,000 pupils by 1965. Children enter these schools at the age of two or three years and remain to the age of 17 or 18. Parents see their children once a week. Tuition fees at a rate ranging from 8 to 25 percent of the family income are charged those who are able to pay them.

It is easy to see how the boarding school will enhance the opportunities of bringing up a Communist in the way he should go, and just as easy to understand how family life will deteriorate where it is a weekend proposition.

This downgrading of women from a position of full motherhood to an economic asset of the state and the establishment of a type of school which will eventually substitute for the home in the upbringing of children make it easy to appreciate the difference in the objectives of education in the United States and the USSR.

Perhaps the comment of a Soviet official, quoted by former United States Commissioner of Education

Lawrence G. Derthick after the visit of a team of American educators headed by him to the schools of the Soviet Union, expresses more succinctly the contrast between the educational goals of the two countries, especially as they relate to support for the respective political and social orders of the two nations: "We believe in a planned society, you in individual initiative. Let time tell."

In a school system that is political rather than educational in its objectives, the Soviet commitment to education is complete, built upon the authority of fundamental law, and requires an estimated 10 to 15 percent of the national income to support it. The revised Soviet Constitution of 1936 reflects the Communist purpose of and attitude toward the schools: "Citizens of the Soviet Union have the right to education. This right is guaranteed by universal, compulsory elementary education; by free seven-year education; by a system of state stipends to outstanding students in the higher schools; by the conducting of instruction in the native language; by the organization in factories, state farms, machine tractor stations, and collective farms of free vocational, technical and agronomical training to the workers."

This provision is modified from time to time by decree of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Communist Party or the Council of Ministers to release pupils, or retain them a longer time to compensate for labor shortage or surplus or in other ways contribute to the achievement of the "plans" which the party has inaugurated.

THE EDUCATIONAL LADDER

Nursery schools and kindergarten days over, the Soviet child enters the School of General Education at seven years of age, where he meshes into the gears of the Communist apparatus almost as completely as do the students in the boarding schools, who have become complete wards of the state. In both schools they are destined to become the agents of winning world supremacy for communism. Both teachers and pupils are in the service of the state as definitely as they would be if they were in the military forces.

Through the elementary schools and, for the most part, through the secondary and technical schools to the universities, students all take the same subjects. They are usually permitted, within their capacity and within the limitations of the state-needed occupations, to choose their own careers, but, once chosen, it is very difficult to shift to preparatory courses for another occupation.

The Schools of General Education are the backbone of the Soviet educational system. The program consists of four elementary years and six secondary years. Attendance is compulsory through the 7th grade. Classes in the General Schools meet six days a week, nine to ten months a year. As a result of the length of week and term, a Russian pupil completes as many school days in ten years as an American pupil does in 12 years. In December, 1958, the Supreme Soviet enacted a new law which is going into effect by degrees to extend the General Schools to a total of 11 years, in order to permit the students more part-time work during school attendance. This has the advantage of on-the-job training for the individual and of increasing the labor force of the nation.

The curriculum of the Soviet General Schools is composed principally of subjects the names of which are quite familiar to the American educator. There is more emphasis upon foreign language than in the schools of the United States. There is an adage in the Soviet Union that "if you want to destroy a man, learn his language." It may be significant that more Soviet students are studying English than any other foreign language.

Because the Soviet schools deal specifically with Communist ideology, their courses and methods must conform to Communist Party dogma. The physiological sciences avoid theories that deal with inherent superiorities; psychology tests that indicate differentials are not employed. Even the solid ground of natural sciences is occasionally shaken to accommodate vagaries that bolster some Marxian concept. Although the world's geneticists for many years have insisted that characteristics a human being acquires in his lifetime cannot be passed on to the next generation by heredity, the Soviet biologists in order to conform to an ideology of the party line have conveniently found that they can be transmitted in this way.

Credit given by social studies to non-Communist governments for great human advances is sometimes ignored or subjected to special interpretation. History, too, even Soviet history, has to be rewritten occasionally as the winds of Communist doctrine veer. Textbooks filled with pictures and praise of Stalin are being feverishly revised since the "Man of Steel" was downgraded in a dramatic speech by Nikita Khrushchev.

It is appropriate to mention the youth organizations—one for the

children 9 to 14 years of age called "Pioneers," and one for older youth known as the "Komsomol" or "Young Communist League." These are extracurricular in character and are controlled by party or trade-union leaders. Teachers are expected to do much work with these groups, whose activities, particularly those of the Komsomol, are related to party indoctrination, military training and anti-religious propaganda. They are the "feeder groups" from which will come full-fledged members of the party in future years.

After the seventh or eighth school year, from 50 to 60 percent of all Soviet pupils have no further formal schooling. A few enter trade schools or the "labor reserve" schools where they combine study with part-time work in factory or field. A still smaller number go on to the higher technical schools and universities. There are 696 institutions of higher education under the direction of the Ministry of Education. In 1959, they enrolled 1,173,000 full-time students, 80 percent of whom were receiving financial help from the government. Students making the highest grades in these institutions receive a bonus. Admission is determined by academic standing and political reliability.

The top educational institution in the Soviet Union is the Moscow Special Institute for Physics and Technology. Only gifted students, children of government officials and other youth from the party aristocracy are accepted. This school highlights the accent which science and engineering receive in education and in the life of the Soviet Union.

The school system of the Soviet Union is efficient, inflexible, and exists to implant the ideology of communism in each generation and to produce citizens who will serve the Communist state at home, create the weapons and furnish the manpower to extend it about the world wherever opportunity offers. In the long run, the schools of the Soviet are a greater threat to the free world than its missiles, for theirs is a war for the minds of men.

THE FREEDOMS

The freedoms of free peoples are prescribed in their constitutions, and citizens are protected by the courts against the infringement of those freedoms, which might be summarized in the general term, "freedom from oppression." Oppression itself is a practice of all totalitarian governments. Some freedoms are named in the Soviet Constitution, but they seem to belong to the

category of *promises*, which Lenin said are made to be broken.

The constitution, the laws and the courts of the Soviet Union are set up to protect the ideals of communism and not the rights of the people. Before the courts come the "enemies of the people," the "counter-revolutionaries," the "anti-state criminals," and others who are accused of obstructing the Communist Party machinery and its control over the individual citizen. These persons during the dictatorship of Stalin were brought into court by the secret police. Conviction was certain; there was no appeal. The victims were "purged," sent to prison or to slave labor camps or put to death.

A person accused of a crime in Russia can be arrested without a warrant, held in jail for any length of time without a hearing, or sometimes without even knowing with what he is charged. There are no juries to listen to his case when he is called to trial. The world press has reported many "confessions" of accused political "criminals," made with hope of avoiding torture, winning leniency or acquittal. Inspired sometimes perhaps by devoted party members willing to sacrifice themselves for a cause, these "confessions" to "errors" have served the

purpose of making the dissidents at home conform to the party line and of propagandizing abroad the "justice" of conviction and the heavy sentences of the courts.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Freedom of speech is named in the Soviet Constitution, and presumably freedom of thought goes with it, but anyone who advocates any political doctrine other than communism is committing a criminal offense. During Stalin's regime, in a series of "purge trials," many of these "counter-revolutionaries" were tried, convicted, and executed for their brashness. Included among them were some high ranking Communists. The charge against, and posthumous demotion of Stalin himself, which we have mentioned, was based on "the cult of the individual," which means that some of his expressions and acts were alleged to have shown personal bias and did not comport with the party line.

Lenin made his bow to the freedom of the press in the following words: "The periodical and non-periodical press and all publishing enterprises must be entirely subordinated to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. . . . Publishing enterprises must not be permitted to abuse their autonomy

by pursuing a policy that is not entirely the party policy." And that remains the law and the gospel of freedom of the press in the Soviet Union. All newspapers, periodicals, radio and television are subject to strict censorship; indeed the most important of the newspapers, *Izvestia*, the official government newspaper, and *Pravda*, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, are both published in Moscow, and stereotypes of their pages are flown to other parts of the country where they are reprinted without, of course, the possibility of deviation. In the United States the newspapers report the news. In Russia, the newspaper is considered a source of "enlightenment." There are no private radio or television companies in Russia, and the government-owned and directed stations are used generously for propaganda and political education.

It is customary to withhold news of the greatest importance if it seems advantageous for any reason to do so and to make headlines of news that is derogatory to other nations if it serves some purpose. On September 16, 1961, Moscow radio broadcast a report of the United States underground atomic test near Las Vegas, Nevada, but there still had been no official announcements to the Russian people

of the resumption of Soviet testing on September 1, although there had been three detonations in the atmosphere since that date. The story of the blast in Nevada by the United States was officially flashed on open telephone wires to the White House and to the nation's press within minutes after it occurred.

When Lt. Colonel John H. Glenn established a record in flying around the world three times in less than five hours, our entire nation and some other parts of the world watched on television the launching from Cape Canaveral and followed the progress of the capsule for several hours. Hundreds of newsmen and photographers, including those who represented the Soviet Union, were invited to Cape Canaveral to watch the rocket leave the earth. There was no secret about the project. In contrast, the records claimed by the orbiting of the two Russian astronauts, Gagarin and Titov, were announced only after completion of the flights, concealed before that time, not only from the world but from the Russian people themselves.

When former Minister V. M. Molotov was denounced by Premier Khrushchev in October, 1961, as a member of the antiparty group, he practically disappeared from the

world's view. Inquiring foreign reporters were told by officialdom that he was no longer a man of importance, and his location was not of news interest. It was with great difficulty that reporters discovered he had been sick with the flu for a week in a Moscow suburban hospital. Such concealment would be inconceivable—and impossible—in the United States.

Often the Russian people learn about matters of great interest to them, including happenings in their own country, from outside sources. One of these is the United States Information Agency which broadcasts news regularly in Russian as well as other languages of the world. The Soviet Government at great expense often "jams" these broadcasts in order to prevent its Communist people from knowing what is going on in the free world and what free peoples think of what is going on behind the Iron Curtain.

The same objective is achieved in Soviet land by restrictions on freedom of movement. Even within Russia, as it was in Tsarist days, passports are required for travel. Travel to and from the Soviet satellites is strictly controlled. Travel to other countries by Soviet citizens is for official purposes, not upon the instance of the individual. Tour-

ists to Russia are usually welcomed but are not allowed freedom of movement while they are there. Recent "cultural exchanges" have relaxed the almost complete restriction upon visits to foreign countries. This change of policy has brought fine Russian musicians and excellent ballet to America and has taken to Russia musicians and other artists from the United States.

The same restrictions placed upon school studies to compel support of Communist ideology are imposed by the Soviet Government upon publications for general use and appreciation. An example of such discipline, known worldwide, was the treatment of the late Boris Pasternak, who wrote *Doctor Zhivago*, a historical novel of the revolution. The author's manuscript was smuggled out of Russia and published in Italy. It soon topped the best-seller lists in the United States and in other countries. In October, 1958, the novel was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. A torrent of criticism was unleashed against the author by the controlled press of the Soviet Union, and he was forbidden to go to Sweden to receive his prize.

It is interesting to note that the finest artistic achievements of the present day Russian people are part of the heritage from the Tsarist re-

gime. Among them are the ballet, certainly rating high, and music, the best of which is appreciated everywhere.

OTHER FREEDOMS

Religious freedom is one of the liberties most highly prized by free peoples, but atheism, in conformance to the doctrines of Marx, is taught in the schools and youth organizations of the Soviet Union. There are still some churches, cathedrals, temples, synagogues and mosques open in some, but not all of the cities of Russia.

A prized freedom of free peoples is the right of assembly and of petition for redress of grievance. These are forbidden in Russia on the ground that Communists have no grievances.

Freedom to work is a boon to all "free-enterprise peoples." In the United States, for example, a worker may choose any occupation he likes. He may quit this occupation at any time upon his own initiative for an entirely different job or profession at which he is adept. He may change to the same kind of a job or profession in any other location he chooses. His job is his own business.

In the Soviet Union work is a public duty performed for the state.

The individual with a minimum of election on his own part enters an occupation in which the state needs workers and stays there unless the state needs him more somewhere else.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living in any country depends upon (1) how much income its citizens receive and (2) what they can buy with it.

As we have seen, the early decree of Lenin that all citizens of the new Communist government should be compensated equally for their labors proved from the start impossible of fulfillment. Differentials in wages and salaries in Russia are great. They are based upon the same conditions as differentials in income in the "capitalist" countries—the skill of the worker and the importance attached to his work. In 1960 the top salary for a plant manager in Russia was twenty times as much as the wages of the best paid unskilled worker in his plant. Those wages, like all wages in the Soviet Union, are set by the state.

In the same year, scientists (academicians) enjoyed top billing in the salary scale, from a minimum of 8,000 to a maximum of 15,000 rubles a month. Only opera stars occasionally outranked them with

an income of 20,000 rubles a month, an amount which the stars can augment by "outside" appearances.

Table I shows that the Communist worker has no advantage in pay over a worker in a free-enterprise country.

Table I

**Salaries and Wages in
The Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics**

Classification	Monthly earnings 1960 (in rubles)
Scientist (academician)	8,000-15,000
Minister (head of government ministry or department)	7,000
Opera star.....	5,000-20,000
Professor (science)....	6,000-10,000
Professor (medicine)....	4,000- 6,000
Assistant Professor.....	3,000- 5,000
Plant manager	3,000-10,000
Engineer	1,000- 3,000
Physician, head.....	950- 1,800
Physician, staff.....	850- 1,000
Teacher, high school..	850- 1,500
Teacher, primary school	600- 900
Technician	800- 2,000
Worker, skilled.....	1,000- 2,500
Worker, semiskilled....	600- 900
Worker, unskilled.....	270- 500

Edmund Nash, **Monthly Labor Review**, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1960.

The mink coat and pearl necklace set—top government officials, military leaders of high rank, the heads of large state enterprises and some scientists—receive a much higher income than others and have extra emoluments like summer or country homes and automobiles with chauffeurs.

The real measure of the value of cash income at every level, however, is what it will buy. Soviet workers are, of course, paid in rubles. Because of the various methods and frequent changes in calculating the equivalent of the ruble in terms of the dollar, a more illuminating measure of its value is comparison of the worktime required to buy some of the basic commodities in the Soviet Union with the number of hours of labor that must be performed in the United States to buy the same commodities.

The average Moscow worker has to work much longer than the New York City worker to supply himself with the ordinary necessities of life. For a given amount of potatoes, the Moscow worker in 1959 had to work about 3 times as long as a New York average worker; for a given amount of beef or milk, 4 times; for eggs, 8 times; for butter, 9 times; and for sugar, 21 times as long. The worktime required to

buy clothing in the same year was 8 to 16 times as long in Moscow as it was in New York City. A worker in New York City can buy a cotton shirt for what he earns in 56 minutes; but in Moscow, it takes 15 hours to earn enough money to buy the same kind of shirt.

A point is made by Communist leaders that Soviet workers pay low rent and get free medical care. The free medical care is an illusion, however. While it is not paid for on a fee-for-service basis, it is paid for out of the taxes on the price of consumer goods. These taxes, according to the United States Department of Labor, are roughly one-half of the price paid for consumer goods. While Soviet workers spend a comparatively small proportion of their income for rent, in Moscow, up until 1958 at least, most families lived in one room and had to share bathrooms and kitchens with other families. This communal living disrupts household management at best, and family life in one room takes a big step further toward the Marxian goal of its abolition altogether.

However much a worker earns, he cannot buy what is not for sale. There is a serious food shortage in the Soviet Union. Premier Khrushchev, on March 5, 1962, addressed the Central Committee of the So-

viet Communist Party on the serious failure of the nation's agriculture program. He noted that state farm projects were not being run efficiently. He criticized the planting systems used and the practice followed in the rotation of crops. "It is essential," he said, "to double and triple the output of the most important agricultural products.... This is demanded by life. It is demanded by the interests of building communism...."

Calling attention to the growing population and the demand for higher standards of living, the Premier continued:

"In 1961, production fell short of that envisaged in the Seven-year Plan. In grain, 1,000,000,000 pounds; in meat, 3,000,000 tons, and milk, 16,000,000 tons.... The Central Committee gets letters which report that there is little butter and meat in the shops....

"It is necessary to look the truth in the eye. If we keep the present structure of sown land... there will be no meat or milk, either today or tomorrow. There will be resolutions, calls, appeals, invocations, but there will not be any meat or milk."

Never has any Soviet leader so openly and forcefully confessed the inability of a Communist-run economy to feed its people adequately.

The next day the entire address of the Premier was read to the nation via the government-owned radio.

It is a significant tribute to free economy that one-half the meat, milk, eggs and vegetables consumed in the Soviet Union come, not from the huge collective and state farms, but from the survival of the free enterprise system growing out of the concession to the peasants of tiny plots on which they can raise crops and vegetables for their own use and for sale. These products are brought by the peasants to markets much as farmers in the United States bring their products daily.

"By way of comparison, our own country produces a superabundance of food, a sort of embarrassment of surpluses, with relative ease. It does this, moreover, with only about 15,000,000 farm workers, whereas something like 100,000,000 Russians labor in agriculture to raise barely enough to feed the fast-multiplying people of that country. By Western standards, this amounts to an almost incredibly shocking deficiency, and there can be little doubt—as Premier Khrushchev himself has indicated—that it adds up to a headache of the first magnitude for the Kremlin, which must also strive to grow foodstuffs for export to its needy satellites.

"Numerous hard realities account for these Soviet troubles in agriculture. Climate, geographical location, vast semi-arid regions and a lack of lush areas like those in our own country explain the situation in large measure. Beyond that, there are also the factors of bureaucratic inefficiency and corruption, and there is the feeling, above all, of the average Russian peasant, who despises collectivization and the absence of profit-making incentives. This is the great basic human problem involved, and unless or until Mr. Khrushchev finds a satisfactory answer to it, he and his successors are likely to keep on having an explosive agricultural mess on their hands."

Editorial, *The Evening Star*
(Washington, D. C.)
March 7, 1962

The food situation in Red China is even more serious than in Russia. A Red fighter pilot defecting to Formosa, on March 5, 1962, said: "The people as a whole are not getting enough to eat. In the big cities, a ration includes only two ounces of oil a month, even less elsewhere. Rice supplies are hopelessly inadequate and many people in the countryside are living on leaves and roots of trees."

Additional testimony to the difficulty encountered by the bureaucracy of a Communist government in feeding its people was offered in Cuba, March 12, 1962, by the rationing of food decreed by dictator Fidel Castro. The restriction on staple food supply is indicated in the fact that milk was doled out one-half pint at a time and eggs were limited to five per person for a month.

There is a shortage in the Soviet Union not only in foodstuffs from the farms, but also in the quantity and quality of clothing, shoes and other manufactured necessities and conveniences with which free-enterprise industrial nations are well supplied.

Telephones are a commonplace in our country. Our people own approximately half of the telephones in the world—more than 74,000,000, or 40 for each 100 persons. Russia, with less than 2,000,000 telephones, has two for each 100 persons.

No personal convenience is more striking in the United States than the automobile. Its people own two-thirds of all the world's passenger cars—one for every three persons. In 1961, there were nearly 63,000,000 of them plus 13,000,000 trucks and buses. They traveled over 3,510,660 miles of good highways. Communist Russia claims less than 900,000 miles of highway, condi-

tion unknown, in a territory more than 2¼ times the size of the United States, over which its total of 50,000 passenger autos are driven.

About 7,000,000 motor vehicles are manufactured in the United States each year; the Soviet Union produces annually 540,000, most of which are trucks.

Although the United States embraces only 6 percent of the world's land area and population, it has 29 percent of the world's railway mileage, and its railroads handle about one-third of the world's railway traffic. The "point-to-point" mileage of railroad tracks in the United States reached a peak of 254,037 miles in 1916. Russia is next with 74,753 miles.

The slow growth of communication and travel facilities in Russia is paralleled by inadequate production of household utensils and garden and field tools. The energy and skill of its scientific and industrial workers and its engineers have purposely been devoted to the manufacture of missiles and warheads that may be used in the planned expansion of communism to embrace the world. The nation's lack of the means that contribute to the convenience of its people, its food and clothing shortages, illustrate the outworn adage that it is often impossible to have "guns, and butter, too."

AUSTERITY IN THE SOVIET UNION

If our nation wanted to achieve a miserable sort of economic parity with the Soviet system it would be necessary to:

1. Abandon three-fifths of our steel capacity.
2. Abandon two-thirds of our petroleum capacity.
3. Scrap two out of three of our hydroelectric plants.
4. Forget over 90 percent of our natural gas.
5. Eliminate 95 percent of our electric output.
6. Rip up fourteen of every fifteen miles of our paved highways.
7. Destroy two of every three miles of our railroads.
8. Sink eight of every nine of our ocean-going ships.
9. Junk nineteen of every twenty of our cars and trucks.
10. Slash all paychecks by three-fourths and our standard of living correspondingly.
11. Transfer 60,000,000 Americans back to the farms.
12. Destroy 40,000,000 television sets.
13. Rip out nine of every ten telephones.
14. Tear down seven of every ten houses that now stand.

—St. Paul Area
Chamber of Commerce

DOWN ON THE FARM

Well do the Soviet peasants need the aid of their city markets as a source of income. When the serfs were freed by the Tsarist tyrants a hundred years ago, having nowhere else to go, they remained on the land. When the Communist Revolution befell them, the peasants owned small farms of their own, averaging about 15 acres of arable land.

Stalin permitted them to keep a specified share of what they raised for their own personal use, but ordered them to surrender the remainder to the Communist government. When nearly 3,000,000 peasants planted and raised only the amount of grain, and produced the amount of livestock designated as their share, Stalin had it confiscated, and many peasants and their families, left without food, starved. Others were sent to labor camps or liquidated.

By 1940, however, many of the obedient peasants had been herded into the cities to carry out the Communist plans for increasing the production in the factories. What had been an overwhelmingly rural nation was becoming an industrial one. Yet nearly half of the peasants still lived on the land which is now divided into collective farms and state farms, both of which are

government-owned and controlled. The former were created by the union of peasants who work principally their own plots and receive for their crops a price set by the state. The latter are operated like Soviet factories, directly under government officials—with government-owned tools. Workers are paid wages related to their skill and their responsibility. Both types of agricultural management are able to maintain for Soviet citizens only a substandard food ration.

Rural life in the Soviet Union is primitive. The homes of most of the peasants are not modern. They do not, like the city worker, who houses his family in cramped quarters, share conveniences with others; there are none to share. Cultural opportunities in rural areas are meager. There are fewer years of school for peasant children, and it is more difficult for them to obtain higher education than it is for the children of city workers.

SLAVE LABOR

Many of the large-scale projects of the state such as highways, canals, dams and mines have been manned by laborers forced to work without pay as punishment for crime, for unfaithfulness to the Communist Party, for violation of work laws, or for resisting the col-

lectivization of their property. The victims include prisoners of war and citizens of the Soviet satellites who opposed the imposition of communism on their countries. The American Federation of Labor estimated there were 15,000,000 Russian labor slaves in 1952.

CRIME IN RUSSIA

With the elimination of the conflict between the "exploiters" and the "exploited" there was to arise, according to Soviet theory, a "new man" who would so willingly share with his fellows the blessings of communism that there would be no reason for robbery or other crimes. However, the ugly spectre of human perversity seems still to show its head above the murky sea of Marxist dogma and practice. While it is difficult to make a reliable estimate of the number of real crimes committed in the Soviet Union, since mere antiparty activities are criminal, according to the Communist code, and bring their perpetrators to the courts, there have been frequent references in Soviet newspapers to the trial of thieves and robbers as well as of organized criminal gangs. Especially since World War II the "crime wave" has been pronounced. Employees and managers of state conducted enterprises, such as the collective farms, factories and stores,

are brought to answer for corruption and criminal acts. Millions of rubles are stolen annually or disposed of by illegal methods.

Juvenile delinquency—rowdyism, petty theft, drunkenness—according to the United States Information Agency, became so common in 1954-55 that it was the subject of a Soviet antvice campaign. Many of the hoodlums came from the families of officials or high-placed party members.

SOVIET CRIME WAVE

"Under Marxist-Leninist theory, the 'new Soviet man' is supposed to be a shining, incorruptible, joy-filled paragon of every human virtue, with all evil educated out of him by the wondrously good, true and beautiful system of Red totalitarianism.

"Theory is one thing, however, and reality another. Although nearly 45 years have passed since the Bolshevik Revolution, the Kremlin appears to be faced with an ever-

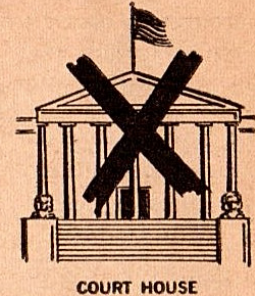
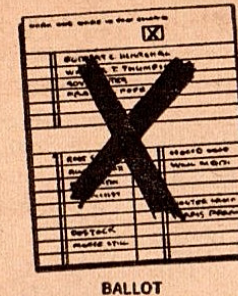
growing spread of crime and corruption throughout Russia. Premier Khrushchev himself has just inveighed against all the 'parasites' and 'hooligans' involved. They are very numerous, it seems, and guilty of 'moral and ideological' decay that is expressing itself, on an alarming scale, in such things as juvenile delinquency, rape, murder, bribery, embezzlement from the state, forgery, illegal currency transactions and selling goods outside official channels—a black-market operation that is said to be sapping the Soviet economy.

"... during the past couple of years, the Khrushchev government has increased the severity of the laws and revived the penalty of capital punishment to cope with the Russian 'crime wave' and the punishment has been invoked particularly in cases of bureaucratic corruption and offenses against the state-owned economy."

—Editorial, *The Evening Star*
(Washington, D. C.),
April 23, 1962

Atheistic communism, hideous, Godless and merciless under the leadership of dictators is threatening the freedom of the free world. Will those of us who believe fervently in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man allow this to take place?

Edmund Burke has wisely pointed out: "When bad men combine, the good must associate else will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle. All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."



Soviet Imperialism

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE

In the short time I have to live, I would like to see the day when the Communist flag flies over the whole world.

—NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

THE COMMUNISTS are engaged in a professed design trussed with espionage, military strategy, and planned economy to rule the world. This overwhelming ambition to dominate all peoples, a devoted Marxist would say, is based upon a desire to liberate the "exploited" from the "exploiters" everywhere. It is a certainty that much of it springs from unbridled desire for power and that not the least of it from a fear that communism cannot survive the competition of any free enterprise economies that are permitted to flourish anywhere in the world.

"Whether you like it or not," says Premier Khrushchev, "history is on our side. We will bury you." The first part of this thundering statement of the dictator may signify merely a childlike faith in "manifest destiny," an illusion that has in past times led often to the downfall of conquerors and the ruin of nations. The second part of it is an open threat to destroy utterly all political, social and economic systems that do not conform to the dogmas of Karl Marx, and to crush with them the material achievements, the justice, the freedoms, the ethical and spiritual ideals, and

the recognition of the worth of the individual which they have attained in centuries of struggle.

The Soviet Government inherited both its colonial policy and its first colonies from the Tsarist regime that preceded it. Most of the powers of the world that established colonies sought them in undeveloped regions often separated by oceans from the heartland of the empire. Tsarist Russia found undeveloped peoples adjacent to its territory, and from the middle of the sixteenth century began the annexation of their territories, which the Communists, when they came on the scene in 1917, found part and parcel of the empire they had appropriated. These territories are now for the most part the "Republics" of the USSR, the governments of which are totally subordinate to the central government of the Soviet Union.

In an attempt to continue this policy, in 1918 the Leninist government tried to mount a Communist revolution in Germany. It was quickly suppressed. A similar attempt at that time in Hungary failed but some of the assaults upon Eastern Europe have been successful. The Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939 allowed the Soviet Union to occupy and then annex East Poland.

This aggression was followed the next year by the annexation of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. Rumania was forced to yield valuable territory and Finland ceded a strategic area. Between 1947 and 1950 the governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania were transformed into puppet regimes. The Soviet-occupied zone of East Germany, with a large sector of Berlin, was dragged into Soviet domination.

With these conquests made, Communist power was brought to a halt in this direction, largely as a result of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Now its course of empire *eastward* "takes its way." North Korea is a puppet government, and Soviet aid to Chinese Communists enabled them to take over that nation in 1949-50. Mongolia is now a satellite. A Communist regime in North Vietnam, established with Moscow's help, pushed into Laos and is now harassing South Vietnam with the aid of Chinese guerillas and Soviet munitions.

Since 1949 more than 14,000,000 square miles of territory have been brought under Communist control—all of it accomplished by force of arms coupled with intrigue, subversion and terrorism. Not any of the appropriated territories at any

time or any place has chosen at the polls to adopt communism as a way of life. While the Soviet Union for the moment holds its gains in Europe, it is continuously pressing its campaign of expansion to the East. Said Lenin, "We will reach the West by way of the East. The Bolshevikization of Europe must be by way of Asia."

A LOOK AT THE OBVIOUS

All the states lying athwart the path of Russia to the East feel its pressure. The Shah of Iran, during a visit to the United States in April, 1962, told the press: "We are manning the longest front line of freedom in the world—our 1400-mile border to the North." He accused the Soviet Union of seeking by threats and promises to force his country to abandon its alliance with the West and to herd it into the camp of neutrals. But in the present state of the world "no country, still less a country in our geographical position, can afford to remain neutral," Iran's ruler told a joint session of the United States Congress.

"We experience every day the forces of international disruption doing their utmost to beguile and delude and divert us from the path we have adopted. They do this in order to seize this gateway to the

Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Africa by means of falsehoods, threats and subversion."

In the meantime no opportunities are lost by the Kremlin to subvert and appropriate lands and peoples that may fit into the jigsaw puzzle they hope some day will be assembled into the world dominion over which the Red flag will fly.

Departing considerably from the original colonial policy of next-door expansion, they are reaching for a foothold in Indonesia, in the Congo and other African countries, in the Latin-American states of South and Central America, and they boast of one great triumph in the Western World—Cuba, next door to their prime target, the United States.

CURTAINS

As the Soviet Union extends its domination on a predetermined line of march to the East, it has no little difficulty in maintaining among those it has already oppressed that loyalty upon which political and geographical stability rest. In short, many of its subjects are running away. Many thousands of Hungarian refugees fled before the bayonets of Russian soldiers in 1956 to find asylum in other countries of the world, including the United

States. They had revolted against the despotism that had been imposed upon them. The rule of tyrants does not flourish where the rights of the people make a difference.

The situation was not the same in the Soviet-occupied zone of East Germany. When the British statesman, Winston Churchill, coined the phrase "Iron Curtain," he applied it figuratively to a type of government that was trying to protect itself from the intrusion of political and economic theories tried and proven good for centuries by the free world.

Finally, actual barricades of barbed wire with a "death strip" on the eastern side were erected along the border between the disputed territories of East and West Germany from the Baltic to Bohemia. The only route of interchange between East and West Germany was in the city of Berlin where those living in the Eastern sector of the city who were desperate enough to leave their families and past behind them might escape to West Germany. In August, 1961, this route was sealed with a wall of stone and barbed wire about 12 feet high by the East Germans. To the formidable character of the structure itself are added the rifles, machine guns, tanks

and tear-gas bombs of border guards directed by the Soviet military.

Flight from communism is not confined to any one place. It is a mark of communism everywhere. Since 1948, when the Communists seized control, 1,000,000 refugees have crossed the China border into the free British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. In recent months British authorities have been forced to round up thousands of refugees from Red China and send them back to their hunger-ridden homeland. Overcrowded Hong Kong has no more room for them.

The same phenomenon accompanied the communization of North Korea when hordes of people fled to the South of the country for the protection of the United Nations' forces and the free government it maintained there.

In Southeast Asia the same conditions exist where populations ordinarily immobile are crowding away from the despotism of communism advancing from China and its Asian satellites. If communism is the "wave of the future," as some of its supporters insist, it is a storm wave that destroys its victims or casts them upon friendlier shores.

The following information from the United States Department of State, shows the number of people

who have escaped from Iron Curtain countries:

From East Germany.....	3,600,000
From Baltic States.....	200,000
From European Satellites	1,283,000
From China	3,000,000
From Asian Satellites.....	2,000,000
From Russia, itself.....	290,000
Total	10,373,000

INFILTRATION, PROPAGANDA AND SUBVERSION

The first step taken by the Communist grand command in attempting to take over a country is the infiltration of representatives of the party into organized groups of citizens of that country. Some of these groups may be permanent organizations, others temporary. They are sometimes controversial in character, created to support a single idea or project—political, economic or social. These groups range from recognized labor organizations and faculties in institutions of learning to picket lines carrying banners expressing opposition or support for some public action, proposed or in execution, such as a parade in front of the White House in Washington protesting tests of atomic devices. Infiltration into these groups is accomplished by party workers joining as individual members in the hope that they may have

enough influence to subvert the purposes of the organization to Communist ends.

Sometimes party workers will create organizations of their own, giving them names that include such terms as "peace," "justice," "human rights," "democracy," "freedom," "civil rights," or other words or phrases that imply objectives with which not only few people will take issue but which many people will support. They then draw into cooperation with them many well-intentioned persons who have no idea that they are helping to build a "front" for aid to communism. It will be recalled that Lenin used the slogan, "Bread, Peace and Freedom," to draw many Russians to his side when he returned from exile to mount his revolution.

Communist tactics of infiltration include not only membership in organizations that support some purpose of their memberships but also activity in key vocations of the nation which they wish to win for the cause of communism. Among these are especially those vocations related to the communication of ideas. Communists seek employment on newspapers, magazines, radio and television, in schools, colleges, churches, in motion pictures as writers, actors or producers. Such positions give them opportunities to

influence public opinion to their advantage. Another insidious infiltration is into industry, the maintenance of communication lines, the military forces, the fields of transportation and travel, such as railroads, airlines, truck and bus companies, into the branches of government—even into police departments and all the activities of a nation where subversion and sabotage could weaken or even destroy national defense in time of rebellion or war.

Propaganda for Communist theories is carried on not only by the personal contacts for which infiltration provides opportunities, but by a flood of publications that reach the general public through the mails, through libraries, and through book stores some of which are owned or controlled by the party.

In 1961, Russian books distributed to non-Communist countries increased 30 percent to a record high of 40,000,000 volumes, according to Edward R. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency. Besides these books, published in Russia alone, numerous Communist publications are produced outside Russia and Red China.

Some of these publications, issued for party members alone, are guides for methods of infiltration or for conduct in critical situations

in which the members may find themselves. Testimony before the United States Senate Internal Security Committee by the inspector-general of the Central Intelligence Agency described a Red handbook telling how to infiltrate the police force and wage riots against them.

There are 87 Communist Parties in the nations of the world, with a claimed membership of some 40,000,000. Some of these parties originated as independent political organizations offering a slate of candidates in support of a political platform at the periodic national elections, as did the other party organizations of the country. Now most of the Communist Parties of the world are affiliated with international Communism that stems from Moscow, send representatives or observers to the Party Congresses held there, and look to the Soviet Union for their orders. Their activities range from hostile demonstrations against visitors from countries which are inimical to communism to attempts at revolution in the nations where the Communists are operating.

The outstanding example of the success of Communist infiltration in the Western world is, of course, Cuba, now a satellite of the Soviet empire. The revolution mounted in Cuba by Fidel Castro was ostensibly to remove from power that

country's dictator. No one connected with the revolution, least of all Castro, professed to be a Communist but when the revolution was won then the truth was out!

An *Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.) editorial, December 5, 1961, not only describes the trick of Castro, but well shows how the ends of Communist infiltration require deceit:

"The lesson taught by Fidel Castro's open profession of the Communist faith is not merely that the big lie is an integral part of his operating technique. . . .

"Beyond this . . . is the lesson of the use which he has made of the lie. In April, 1959, he told the American Association of Newspaper Editors: 'We are not Communists.' Subsequently he said: 'It is a calumny that the Cuban government is Communist infiltrated,' and 'ours is not a Communist revolution.' During all that time, he now declares, he was 'a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die. . . .'"

CAMPUS CONFUSION

The participation of students in hostile demonstrations against the well-established free world may be noted in the press. Attempts of Communists to infiltrate the stu-

dent bodies of institutions of higher learning are a commonplace around the world. From the universities will come many of the most important leaders of tomorrow. It is important to communism that they be indoctrinated in Communist philosophy or that at least they may be tolerant with those who hold it. Youth is the age of idealism. It is the young who reach out for the new. Often the climate of higher education is favorable for daring and even revolutionary ideas. This is particularly true in countries of the world where majorities are oppressed by the privileges of minorities who claim for themselves rights and opportunities not available to all.

When Vice President Nixon visited South America in May, 1958, students from Central University in Caracas, Venezuela, inspired by Communists and other "leftist" leaders, mounted hostile demonstrations in the streets, picketing and shouting taunts as an insult to an official visiting their nation from a country that opposes communism as a way of life. Later, in Lima, Peru, when the Vice President spoke to students of the University of San Marcos, he was similarly treated.

It was the leftist students in Japan who were responsible for the

decision of President Eisenhower not to visit that country. At the airport, Communist-led students met with jibes and banners American officials who had gone to make advance arrangements for the tour of the American President.

Communists seek first to influence students in nations where "pie-in-the-sky" promises easily motivate the underprivileged, or those whose jealousy of a prosperous nation prompts them to a "Yanqui-go-home" attitude, or persons who cannot forget past defeats inflicted upon them in war; but infiltration is by no means confined to students of countries where such malcontents exist in large numbers. The Communists are busily at work trying to influence students on American campuses.

Many times the hostile parades of college students are only an outlet for ill-advised exuberance, but it cannot be doubted that such activities please the Communists when they seem to support Communists' purposes.

An official recognition of the dangers inherent in actual collaboration of students in the Communist conspiracy was made in our National Defense Education Act of 1958 which provides for loans to college undergraduates and fellowship grants to graduate students

who are pursuing courses that prepare them for service in what can be very "sensitive" areas in civilian and military defense. To qualify for loans or grants, a recipient is required to (1) take an oath of allegiance and (2) execute and file an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of, and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods. It is recognized by all that the scientific, engineering and mathematical techniques and skills acquired in colleges and universities are good insurance for the survival of the free world. It is a matter of satisfaction to patriotic Americans that American youth are meeting the challenge.

ESPIONAGE

The attempt at infiltration by Communists is by no means confined to educational institutions, labor unions and social and professional organizations. "At the moment," says FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in *Nation's Business*, May, 1962, "the Russians are doing everything they can to make friendly contacts with American businessmen—to meet them personally, and to cultivate their friendship, to es-

tablish cordial relations." The purpose, according to the Director of the FBI, is to "obtain—by begging, borrowing or stealing—the industrial secrets of American business."

These "secrets" may be the patents and manufacturing methods related to the production of articles which contribute to the conveniences and comforts of American life. Use of this material in Russia permits the technicians, engineers and inventors of the Soviet Union to divert their skills and energies from the production of improved life needs to the advancement of the nation's military posture.

However, these "friendly" representatives of the Kremlin are especially interested in business activities and industrial production in the United States related to armed forces equipment. They cultivate friendships among business men who have access to "classified" materials and activities and are willing to abuse these friendships to gain information. They have even resorted to blackmail for this purpose.

This is, of course, a form of espionage—a form usually called "intelligence." It is usually aboveboard, at least in its initial stages. Open activities of this kind stick to information sources freely available to the public. From newspapers, magazines, books, unclassified gov-

ernment reports and personal observation and from open meetings and conventions, intelligence agents glean many facts of interest to those whom they serve. From a convention on electronic products recently held in Los Angeles, Soviet intelligence "gatherers" carried away about 250 pounds of documents. Such activity is especially easy in the United States where the people are kept so fully informed about what their country is doing from day to day.

Intelligence activities are not difficult in a free country also because it recognizes international laws and agreements. The Soviet trawlers loaded with scientific instruments, that lurk around Christmas Island in the Pacific as the United States conducts atomic tests, announced to the whole world, are quite within international conventions of freedom of the seas, as are the Russian fishing boats that cast their nets in the open waters off New England when new United States submarines are launched, or as was the vessel which stationed itself near the target area for the landing of the latest American astronaut.

The United States Department of State estimates that, throughout the world, there are some 300,000 trained officers serving in the 27 intelligence and security services of the Communist-bloc nations.

Spying for the Soviet Union is not an enterprise undertaken on impulse, patriotic or otherwise. It is a serious vocation, and the government maintains a spy school called the Lenin Technical Institute, near Kazan, to train its top spies in the scores of techniques needed in this business. The curriculum ranges from trick uses of the camera and "bugging" offices and homes with secret radio devices to the studies of the language, history, traditions, currency and government of the country to which the spy is to be assigned. The latter courses are of special importance where the individual is expected to play the role of a native.

A common resort for the placement of spies by the Soviet Union is assignment as attaches to the staffs of the embassies they maintain around the world. As such officials, they make many valuable contacts and are immune to prosecution for espionage, but a country offended by their activities may pronounce such an official *persona non grata* to its government and ask the Soviet Union to recall him.

The most dangerous activities in which the agents engage are the undercover ones of the cloak and dagger character, which have for their object getting military or other security information of the confidential or top-secret category.

Even a brief account of the spying activities of these undercover agents would fill a volume. Moreover, information on such activities is hard to get. Some idea of its extent in the United States may be gleaned from the testimony of the chief of the Internal Security Division of the United States Department of Justice before a Congressional committee in 1956, that the FBI had referred 481 cases of espionage to the Department in the 18 months preceding the testimony.

Some espionage begins with infiltration into laboratories and manufacturing plants from which come the most secret weapons of war. Every device known to the art of espionage is practiced to secure employment in such places. Success may depend upon years of training in science and a specialty needed in the preparation of munitions or the machinery with which they are used. Much information about the atomic bomb was gained for use in Russia by a highly trained scientist who held positions of trust in both the United States and England, and who pretended to help advance the cause of the free nations.

More often, however, information is obtained by spies from others who have the needed contacts to secure it because they work in highly classified positions. The United States Army describes three

classes of individuals who give such help to the Communist agents:

(1) Those who are willing to help, for money or from other motives. This category, fortunately, is very small in the free United States.

(2) Those who help unknowingly by carelessness, through ignorance or gullibility. These people include the ones whose tongues are loosened at bars or cocktail parties and whose vanity impels them to succumb to the flattery of a suave new companion or a charming woman who may be trying to extract information from them.

(3) Those who unwillingly help. Agents find most of these among persons who have something to "hide" relative to past or present misconduct or weakness. If necessary, the espionage agents are glad to provide a situation that would cause the principal participants to lose their jobs or social status if the facts were known to the right persons. They then confront the "unwilling helper" with the demand—"tell us what we want to know, and we won't tell anybody what we know about you." This kind of blackmail is the most insidious and perhaps the most efficient of the spies' bag of tricks.

Sometimes the enemy agents extend the blackmail to those who

are not even accused of any wrongdoing from which they might fear scandal. A refugee in America from a Communist country may be threatened with the persecution of relatives still behind the Iron Curtain unless he secures information that is demanded of him. Thus the highly trained agents of the Red Flag secure the services of others who have no interest in the Communist cause and who are by no means a part of the espionage apparatus.

"Naturalized American citizens who were born in nations now under Communist control are being encouraged by Soviet agents to visit the countries of their birth to see members of their immediate families or other close relatives who are still slaves to Communist tyranny. When they arrive, they are contacted by the secret police who attempt to recruit them into espionage against the United States. If persuasion fails, as it usually does, blackmail is used."

—Committee on
Un-American Activities
United States
House of Representatives

The Red spy apparatus spreads around the world. It is "the most extensive network of subversion and espionage the world has ever known," W. C. Sullivan, assistant

director of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, told police chiefs from four continents meeting in convention at Montreal in October 1961. He told the 1800 police chiefs attending that 360 individuals in 11 different nations had been convicted of espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union.

COLD WAR

The "cold war" is a continuous series of crises in the relationships of the Iron Curtain countries with the free nations of the world. The crises of the cold war are Communist manufactured and intensified to the brink of a hot one. The tensions and pressures associated with them make "peaceful coexistence" a meaningless term. They have characterized especially the relationships of Russia and our country with persistence and increasing malice since World War II. They are clashes of ideology, openly hostile acts, or both. A brief mention of only a few of them is sufficient to reveal their evil design.

The Soviet dictators have forged documents misrepresenting the aims of the United States in its international relations. They have brought diplomatic pressure upon nations in which the United States maintains military bases, pointing out that failure to demand the removal of these bases will certainly result in

catastrophe for the nations in which they are located when the Soviet power makes itself felt in the final accounting with the United States. They have agreed with the United States to joint declarations and then suddenly switched to oppose them. They are regularly represented in the United Nations, but they refuse to support financially its projects with which they are in disagreement. The international relations of the Soviet Union are contentious, frustrating, inconsistent and hostile. This is particularly true of their relations with our country, and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara declares these pressures are more likely to increase than to subside.

SOVIET FLIP-FLOP

"Although in complete disagreement on virtually everything else at the 17-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, our country and the Soviet Union last week reached a mutually proclaimed meeting of minds in drafting a 'Declaration Against War Propaganda.' Some sources immediately described the accord as an encouraging development of 'major' significance, but now, suddenly, it has turned out to be worse than worthless.

"This is so because the men of the Kremlin, within a matter of only a few days after having committed

themselves to the agreement, have thoroughly reneged on it. Thus... the promise they made... is exposed as... little more than a kind of crude international hoax."

—Editorial *The Evening Star*
(Washington, D. C.)
May 31, 1962.

We have described the infiltration of Communist representatives into the organized groups of a free nation and their attempts to subvert the purposes of these organizations to Communist objectives. This is part of the ideological grand strategy of Soviet imperialism.

Other campaigns in the cold war have been specifically pinpointed against the economic or military aims of the United States and other non-Communist countries. Eastern Germany with Soviet help closed all access routes to the western part of Berlin and forced the United States to maintain a costly airlift for many months to provision its armed forces there and to feed the civilian population. When access highways were finally opened, Soviet and East German guards often held up autos and trucks to delay them in accomplishing their missions.

Russia announced a plan for complete and final disarmament of the nations of the world. It took many months of high-level conferences in

Geneva to disclose the fact that the proposal was insincerely made. The propaganda purpose of the Soviet peace proposal became evident when it charged the free nations with sabotaging the peace of the world because the United States delegation insisted upon inspection of the disarmament process to make certain that peace could be assured.

After having broken a voluntary moratorium in atomic testing in a most extensive series of atomic blasts, Russia protested in a loud voice when the United States resumed its testing of such devices in the Pacific Ocean a few months afterward. In a nationwide television address, Premier Khrushchev called the Pacific tests "extremely dangerous action" which "could have fatal consequences." Soviet agents called upon the neutral nations to bear witness that the Communist world had tried to protect them from the fallout of what they described as the vile bombs of the bourgeois United States.

American planes have been forced down near but outside the Soviet border and their crews held for months on the charge that they were violating Soviet territory.

The most annoying and continuous tensions arise over the "Berlin" crisis.

At the close of World War II, in which the Nazi dictatorship was defeated, the four Allies, the United States, Britain, France and Russia, assigned by mutual agreement their forces of occupation to certain areas in Germany. The assignment was temporary; its purpose was to maintain order until the new German government became organized and stabilized. The troops of all the Allies were then to be withdrawn. All of them are still there, Russia claims the territory its troops occupy—East Germany—and proposes to make it a satellite in the Soviet program of imperialist expansion. Heavily armed border guards are stationed on the line which the Soviet Government has designated as the line of demarcation between West Germany and the territory it claims. We have described the stone and barbed-wire wall Russia and the East Germans have built to regulate traffic into the eastern part of the divided city of Berlin and to prevent East Germans from fleeing to freedom into the western part of the city.

Although the Russians are located in East German territory on exactly the same basis as the three other Allies in West Berlin, until all of them cooperate in a final peace treaty with a country they have defeated in war, the Soviet

Government continues to insist that it is about to make a treaty on its own part with no consideration for its Allies. It has arrogantly demanded, frequently and with heat, that its Allies take their military forces out of West Berlin and let Russia dictate the final peace itself. This demand has been many times insistently pushed, only to stop just short of the use of Soviet arms.

COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES

During 1962, spokesmen for the Communist Party, U.S.A. placed its membership at approximately 10,000, a drop from its peak in 1944 of 80,000. The party was organized in the United States in 1919, inspired by the success of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

The Communist Party has offered a slate of candidates for office, including the Presidency of the United States, in five national elections between 1924 and 1940, on the same basis as other political parties offered their candidates. The highest vote cast for the Communist candidates was 102,991 out of the approximately 40,000,000 total votes in one of these elections.

The loyalty of the American Communist Party to another government and its ideology is indi-

cated in the following oath prescribed in 1935 for new members:

"I pledge myself to rally the masses to defend the Soviet Union, the land of victorious socialism. I pledge myself to remain at all times a vigilant and firm defender of the Leninist line of the party, the only line that inspires the triumph of Soviet power in the United States."

It is not surprising that this tie to the Kremlin is recognized in the enforcement of a Federal law requiring the Moscow-trained party officials and other leaders to register as agents of a foreign government.

Director of the FBI J. Edgar Hoover warns against minimizing the party as a menace to the free society of the United States merely because it has few members. It is true that the party's pose as a legitimate political organization above ground is of little consequence. It is the underground and often illegal activities of the party which are the real threat through revolutionary propaganda, agitation, infiltration and the organization of fronts.

The underground aid to the party includes Soviet espionage, and the maintenance of intelligence networks which keep the Communist grand command in Moscow aware of opportunities for carrying out its strategy in the plan for world domination. There is no doubt that

well-placed Communist cells would be ready instantly to engage in sabotage or participate actively in violence if the current cold war should suddenly become a hot one.

It is usually the "native" Communists who infiltrate, one or more at a time—often in numbers large enough to constitute a cell—the American groups which the party wishes to control. When these agents join a group or give aid to some political movement it is seldom known that they are Communists, and indeed the fact may never be discovered. The organizations accepting them would reject them and their support, if their affiliation were known. Many of the organizations chosen for infiltration by the Communist representatives have no Communist objectives whatever. They have been created for legitimate and patriotic purposes, in keeping with the concept of freedom of speech, assembly or petition. Their good character and reputation make them ideal "cover" for the Communists.

The purpose of infiltration by Communists is, of course, to take over the organization completely if possible. Whatever their intentions, some organizations have not been successful in excluding Communists. A very small number have been so thoroughly infiltrated that they are for all practical purposes a definite menace.



Meeting The Menace

SOME NECESSARY STEPS

This nation is face to face with the gravest danger ever to confront it. The menace of Communism is no simple, forthright threat. It is a sinister and deadly conspiracy which can be conquered by an alert, informed citizenry dedicated to the preservation of the principles on which America was founded.

—J. EDGAR HOOVER

THE HIGHEST goal of Communism is to destroy the political, social, economic and religious achievements gained by mankind through centuries of struggle toward a better life and to replace them with a new set of institutions and human relationships envisioned by a dreamer in a London slum who sometimes had to sell his children's clothes to buy potatoes.

The Communists do not propose to do this by gradual, orderly

change, but by violent, swift-moving, bloody revolution that will place all power in a dictatorship of a few self-appointed representatives of the "proletariat" in an arrogant campaign to rule the world.

The first victim of this plot under the leadership of Lenin was Russia. Under him and his successors the conspiracy has now been extended to include one-third of the peoples of the earth. The United States is the present prime target. Its survival as a free coun-

try depends upon prompt and effective mobilization of all the nation's resources—military, educational, industrial, agricultural, business, financial, moral and religious. Such mobilization is already under way. It can be intensified. Among steps to be taken and precautions to exercise are the following:

MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE MILITARY POSTURE

The armed strength of the United States must be great enough to convince the Russians that it means what it says about defending its own and the free world's security from Communist tyranny. The best protection against a nuclear war is a recognition that its holocaust could make victory indistinguishable from defeat. Until the Kremlin consents to a genuine program of disarmament, the United States is forced, at whatever expense, to improve its military capacity through nuclear tests, by establishing new bases, by building atomic submarines and by improving all the engines of war. "Fall-out" from the testing required to make nuclear devices more effective is considered a hazard to the health of this and future generations, but the decision to test or not to test must weigh whatever these hazards are against possible annihilation.

KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT COMMUNISM

Every loyal American citizen should know the origin, history, ideals, leaders, practices and purposes of communism. It is the purpose of this publication to make some of the most pertinent of these facts available. There are many other treatises on the subject. News distribution agencies, the daily newspapers, books, magazines and other periodicals are rich sources of information.

Hundreds of schools and colleges are introducing units of study about Communism into their curricula. Many national patriotic and fraternal organizations like the American Legion, the American Bar Association and the Scottish Rite Masons are encouraging such units of study and are providing materials for use in them. Scores of national and local groups are choosing the threat of communism as their program topic for the year.

PREVENT INFILTRATION

Since infiltration into organized groups in American life constitutes communism's present greatest menace, members of such groups, wherever it is possible, should screen candidates for membership carefully, create a committee or other agency for this purpose, know the back-

ground and previous activities of candidates and to what other organizations they belong.

AVOID BEING ENTICED INTO FRONTS

It is stated on good authority that there are 215 front organizations spending a total weekly budget of \$150,000 in our country. Use care in joining new organizations. Do not be misled by names that imply that the group is "progressive," or is interested in needed social reforms, protection against injustices and discrimination, or the development of a higher form of democracy. Who started the organization? Who belongs? Who are its leaders? What is its history?

"Too often I have seen cases where loyal and patriotic but misguided Americans have thought they were 'fighting communism' by slapping the label of 'Red' or 'Communist' on anybody who happened to be different from them or to have ideas with which they did not agree.

"Smears, character assassination, and the scattering of irresponsible charges have no place in this nation. They create division, suspicion and distrust among loyal Americans—just what the Communists want—and hinder rather than aid the fight against communism."

—J. Edgar Hoover

In assessing the purposes of a new organization, it should be remembered that freedom of thought and support for minority opinion is an American right.

TEACH THE FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

Communists are busy spreading calumnies about our country. They call it imperialistic. They picture it as poised and eager for a nuclear war. They magnify isolated cases of discrimination and injustice and represent them as typical of American life. They seldom point to great American achievements, but exult in American failures.

The United States Government is maintaining a great effort to tell the world the truth. The United States Information Agency broadcasts radio and television programs, distributes films, issues publications, maintains libraries in foreign countries, sends speakers around the world to interpret American aims and estimates the degree to which they have been actually attained.

The official student exchange programs and the students who choose on their own to seek some of their education abroad, in 1961-62, totaled 58,086 foreign students from 149 countries in 1798 institutions of higher learning in the United States. In 1960-61 there were 19,836 students from the United States in 66 foreign coun-

tries, attending 590 institutions. These students are ambassadors of information who know what they have actually seen and can tell it to their compatriots when they return home.

In addition to the tremendous waves of official and non-official information that impinge upon the opinion of the world's peoples, there are many thousands of private tourists and travelers always en route to another nation than their own. Their aid is needed, too, in depicting a fair and true picture of the life they have known best. Travel agencies in the United States and publications promoting foreign travel from the United States are briefing tourists on effective means of answering the inquiries they will receive from those who wish to know more about America. In his relationships with citizens of other nations, even the casual traveler can do much to help our country.

CLARIFY UNDERSTANDING AND REVITALIZE FAITH IN AMERICAN IDEALS

The American way of life is its own best answer to those who misrepresent or revile it. Depicting it truly is a great responsibility of all the channels of communication from mind to mind, but no greater responsibility falls upon any of them than upon the public schools.

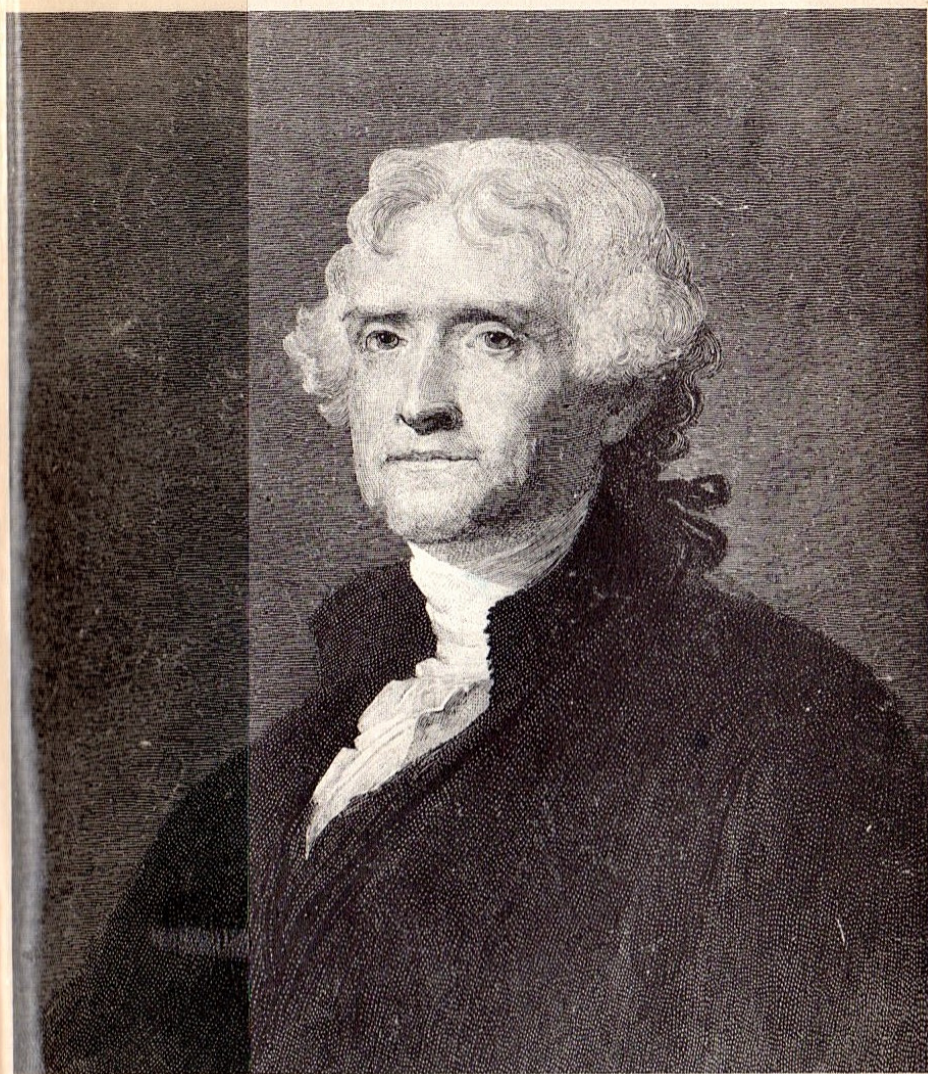
Across the whole continent the American schools are strengthening courses interpreting the American way of life in contrast to life behind the Iron Curtain. This is a study of ideology, and it is precisely in the field of ideology that the schools work. The schools are joined in this program of awakening recognition and appreciation for American ideals, by homes, churches and many civic organizations.

Too many Americans take their freedoms for granted. It has been a long time since they were won and today they are seriously threatened. Loyal citizens must be alert to protect them, exercising the same diligence and willingness to make the same sacrifices with which the Founders of this nation fixed the ideals for their posterity. Each of us who believes in our way of life should participate actively in the affairs of government; go to the polls and vote; make sure that everyone who offers himself for election, from constable to President, is a loyal and well-qualified citizen. We must be actuated by the same determined spirit which prompted the defenders at Bunker Hill, their last rifle-ball used, their last ounce of powder spent, to make a final charge with clubbed muskets. We must be moved by the same dauntless spirit that upheld the cold and hungry soldiers at Valley Forge who remained through the bitter winter,

after a series of consecutive defeats in the last of which the little army suffered 700 casualties and had 400 of its men taken prisoners of war. We must be fired by the spirit of George Washington who gathered around him the shivering, ragged men who were left and closed a stirring speech to them with the words: "If the war is to end *here*, let it find each of us with his musket barrel in his hands."

This was the "Spirit of '76" which must have a rebirth in our own day in our determined struggle for the

survival of the ideals of humanity which our forefathers won for us. It will not be manifested in clubbed muskets, or even in nuclear warheads alone. Battle hardware will not be the deciding factor in the outcome of such a war in which persistent and constant faith in the ideals of a free people stand against the dictatorship and oppression of communism. By any other course the resounding words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" will be merely hollow echoes down the empty corridors of history.

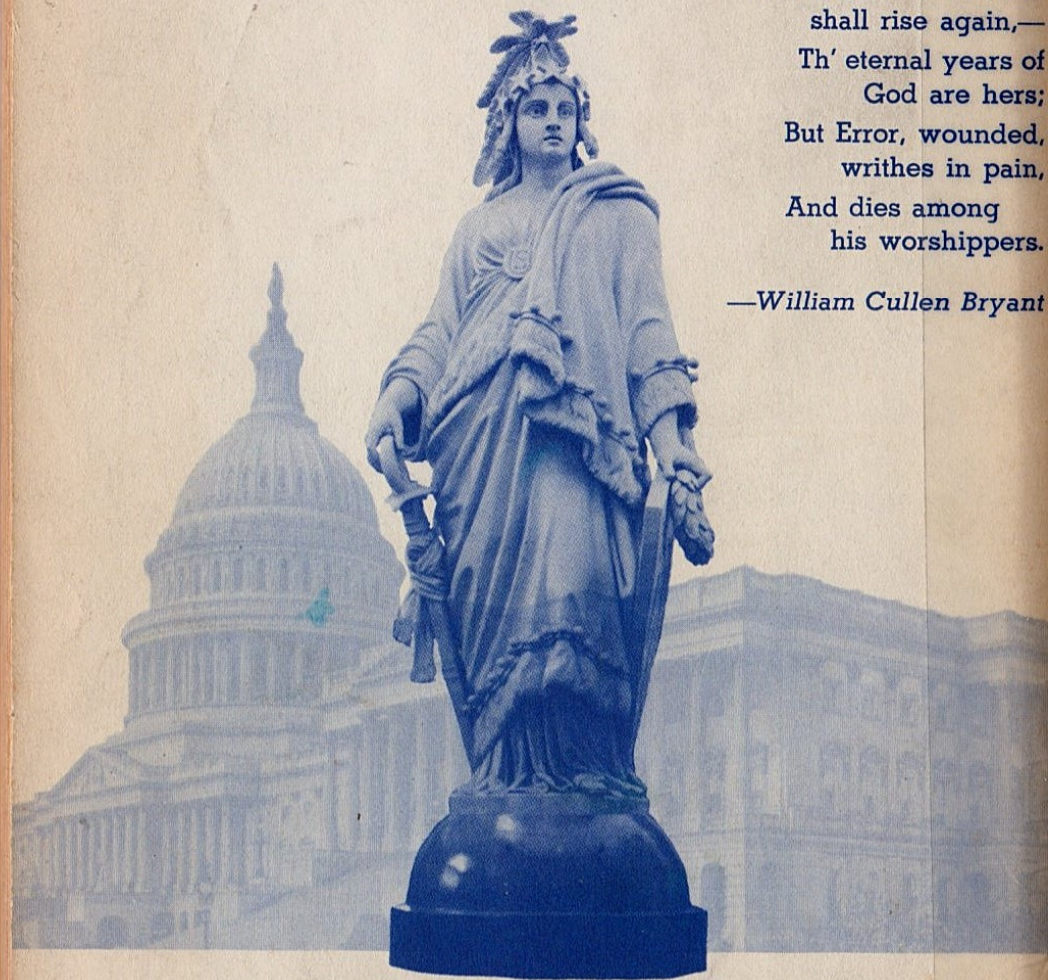


"I have sworn upon the altar of God,
eternal hostility against every form of
tyranny over the mind of man."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON

Truth crushed to earth
shall rise again,—
Th' eternal years of
God are hers;
But Error, wounded,
writhes in pain,
And dies among
his worshippers.

—William Cullen Bryant



STATUE OF FREEDOM

Sculptured by Thomas Crawford, an American, in Italy.
Installed atop the U.S. Capitol Dome in 1863, with Abraham Lincoln present.